

4p

THE SHERRY
take it
easy

THE GUARDIAN

London

Tuesday July 20 1971

4p

ANSWER
THAT
PHONE
ROBOPHONE 22
An answer to your business. Install
ROBOPHONE 22
for 21.95 or see local Yellow Pages Directories

Barber acts to cut inflation at a stroke

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

Mr Anthony Barber yesterday presented enough supplementary tax cuts to furnish most Chancellors for a celebratory April, in his third Budget in ear in office. He cut purchase tax by two-elevenths—nearly twice as much as the regulator permits—which is worth £235 millions in a full year. His investment incentives are worth £140 millions. And on top of this supplementary £375 millions Budget—total, including April, £1,100 millions, £1,400 millions in a full year—he threw controls over consumer credit on overboard.

Mr Barber's objective—to reach his original output target by means of a cut of 4 to 4½ per cent economic growth—was generally welcomed (except by the Sunday Club, which found the whole business dangerous and inflationary).

But the means he chose to achieve this end were thought excessive even by one of the industrialists who have most cause to rejoice. Television distributors red an immediate famine of sets; those a little more remote from the High Street

simply wondered if this "Go" might not imply a stop in the future.

Certainly Mr Barber gave a frank display of novice helm-manship. He started his speech by looking ruefully at the unintended kink in his wake—a drop in output in the first half of this year 1 per cent more than he expected in April. He then admitted that the course correction he made at that time would leave us well to leeward of our intended position, and introduced his new measures.

Mr Jenkins accused him of waiting far too long before adopting measures recommended by Labour; but in fact the sailing instructions seem to be those issued by Mr Heath in his "at a stroke" statement just 13 months ago—tax cuts, growth, and reduced inflation.

Two things, to judge from Mr Barber's brief speech (he will enlarge on his views in today's economic debate) made this policy practicable now, where it was not a year ago. The first is the CBI offer on prices, the second the unexpected strength of the balance of payments.

The TUC may have its pride a little hurt by the emphasis which Mr Barber put on the "CBI initiative", which Mr Feather has claimed is simply a response to the TUC's own initiative in its paper for the NEDC. This was the unmentioned basis for the Chancellor's public hopes of a positive TUC response to his measures—a response which must have been partly tested at the weekend Barber-Feather talks.

The Government is to extend the price pause to the nationalised industries, and allow them to borrow the investment funds they will not now be allowed to recover from consumers.

The implications of the double load on State borrowing implied

by the Chancellor's measures—to make up for lost tax revenue, and to finance the investment of nationalised industries—is one of the topics the Chancellor left on one side.

Mr Barber celebrated the balance of payments surplus by announcing a new £250 millions debt repayment to the International Monetary Fund (an easy gesture, since £208 millions of the surplus already earned this year has yet to be paid into the Bank of England).

The current surplus of £300 millions in the first half of this year (the figure was given in the Guardian last week) was "considerably larger than many had expected," Mr Barber said blandly. Larger than Mr Heath had expected, said Mr Jenkins, and Mr Wilson in eager unison; it is just what we predicted.

Either way, it helps to make Mr Barber's course look safer. What is not allowed for, and what Mr Barber admitted is very hard to predict, is the effect of the whole package—April and July Budgets—on business and consumer confidence, and thus on the economy. The official forecast of 4 to 4½ per cent growth between the first half of this year and the first half of next (actually a faster rate from now on) is "subject to wide margins of error," and in fact makes little allowance for confidence effects.

If confidence gets a really big boost, there is little to stop growth outstripping official intentions and, after a time, productive capacity.

So it is officially admitted that the new policy embodies a risk—an economic risk contained in the vagueness of the forecasts, and a political risk on inflation—because the judgment that inflation is slowing down is essentially political, not economic. If either judgment is badly wrong, we will be in for another sharp change of course.



HP curbs lifted

Here are the main changes announced by the Chancellor:

HIRE PURCHASE restrictions, including credit sale and rental agreements, are completely lifted. Goods subject to control had required 33½ per cent initial deposit (or 40 per cent for cars) with two years to pay.

PURCHASE TAX on all categories of goods is reduced by two-elevenths. The new rates are:

- 45 Per cent (instead of 55 per cent) on furs, jewellery, records, cameras, hairdressing goods, perfumes.
- 30 per cent (instead of 36½ per cent) on refrigerators, washing machines, electrical equipment, cars, drugs, trunks, stationery, toys, sports equipment.
- 18 per cent (instead of 22 per cent)

on confectionery, soft drinks, crisps, nuts and petfoods.

• 11½ per cent (instead of 13½) on garments, textiles, floor covering, most furniture, ironmongery, cutlery.

The tax cuts which will cost £110 millions this year, and £235 millions in a full year, could mean about £48 off an £1,100 car or at the other end of the scale 2p off a pack of a dozen bottles of mineral water.

Chairman of all major nationalised industries have agreed to co-operate in the CBI proposals for price restraint. The Post Office will reconsider its plan to raise telephone charges and will "re-examine" postal services.

The Chancellor also announced a 20 per cent increase (from 60 to 80 per cent) in first-year allowances for industrial plant and machinery until August 1973.

Sudan coup move to Left

Cairo Radio said last night that Major Hahshem Atta, who was removed from a Government post in the Sudan last November as a Communist sympathiser, had seized power.

In a broadcast he is said to have stated that his coup was aimed at "correcting the course of the May and October revolutions"—two previous coups in the Sudan.

The Iraq Newsagency said Major Atta announced the overthrow of General Nimeiry's regime, which he said had been set up by a "corrupted clique." He promised democracy for all popular organisations—seen here as a possible reference to the banned Communist Party—and announced that the region of the Southern Sudan would be granted home rule.

Palestine forces routed

By our Foreign Staff

King Hussein's Government announced yesterday that most of the Palestinian commandos operating in Jordan—about 2,300 out of 2,500—had been captured in the course of the past week's fighting. The Prime Minister, Mr Wasfi Tel, told questioners at a press conference that there were no longer any commando bases left in the country.

"Only about 200 fedayeen remain at large, and we shall find them," he said. Mr Tel added that new areas for guerrilla operations would be determined after the commandos now in detention in an army camp outside Amman had been screened.

The Jordanian authorities would release only "the true guerrilla who works for liberation"—those who would fight to recover the occupied territories from Israel. The others, those wanted on criminal charges, those who advocated the overthrow of the

Turn to back page, col. 4

Jenkins sweeps aside Wilson's arguments

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Roy Jenkins, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, last night placed himself uncompromisingly on the side of entry into the Common Market and swept aside every argument advanced by Mr Wilson and his colleagues in favour of either equivocation or opposition to the Government's proposal to join the EEC.

In a speech to the Parliamentary Labour Party in the penultimate meeting of its long series of debates on Europe, Mr Jenkins left no further doubt about his intention to vote in favour of entry on the terms negotiated by the Government. He said: "I believe that these terms are as good as any which anyone who knows the situation could have hoped to get."

He accepted that some members of the Labour Cabinet would have opposed them, including Mrs Castle, Mr Peart, Mr Shore, and Mr Ross. But the majority were in favour of trying to get in in 1977. "We did not say we would go in on any terms," he insisted.

Mr Jenkins was sure that if

Britain did not enter on the present terms, there was no question of picking up the application again at a later date. The opportunity would be gone for at least a decade and perhaps for a lifetime. If we rejected the terms, the results would be worse than if we had never started the enterprise in the first place.

Without naming him, Mr Jenkins took on the argument presented by Mr Dennis Healey that the British economy was too weak at the moment to justify entry. He said the economy was not externally weak, and was certainly—though no thanks to the Tories—stronger than it had been when the Labour Government made its application in 1967.

The fact that there was a degree of slack in the economy, as the result of Tory policies, illustrated the desperate need for a spark to get Britain going. It was not a dangerous position for us—it was as good as we were ever likely to get.

Mr Jenkins then dealt with the argument presented by Mr Wilson, Mr Callaghan, and a number of other Labour spokesmen to the effect that it was no longer possible to trust the Tories to lead us into Europe. He pointed out that our membership did not begin until January 1973, and that there was every prospect that Labour would be able to get the Tories out of office before then. Even if Labour did not succeed in defeating the Tories before entering, it was likely they

would defeat them before the transition period was over.

It was no use objecting to entry as an act of protest against the viciousness of Tory policy. Such an argument would not wash, because what Labour MPs had to justify was their votes on the European issue in 10 or 20 years' time.

He could find no justification for the fears expressed by Labour MPs about the prospects for regional development once Britain had gone into the Market. One by one, he detailed the points on which the party was worried and claimed that West Germany and Italy were already carrying out the kind of policies that Labour wanted. The only accurate complaint, he said, was that the investment allowances favoured by the Tory Government were inconsistent with Community policy, whereas the investment grants, favoured by Labour were acceptable to the Community.

Mr Jenkins then tackled Mr Wilson's favourite argument against the Government's White Paper—namely that it had omitted any overall figure of the cost of entry to the balance of payments. He pointed out that Labour's White Paper had offered figures ranging from £100 millions to £1,100 millions—a margin so wide as to be meaningless. He regretted these figures had been published and did not dispute the Government's argument now against the inclusion of a final figure.

• HEATH speech, page 7; EEC regional policy, page 13; Market food warning, back page

Lib but not licence

By Dennis Barker

IT WAS the sort of situation in which even the Archangel Gabriel might have said, "Blow it!" The rules of the football tournament said that if the scores were equal, the result would be decided on corners. With the score nil-nil, the corners one-all and only five minutes to go, the goalie fielded the ball near the by-line and the referee awarded a corner to the other side.

"The ball didn't go over the bloody line, ref!" said the goalie, Ellen Bourne, aged 20, of the Brighton Post Office Ladies Football Team who, on the spot, became the first lady footballer in Sussex to be sent off for swearing at a referee.

Last night she was said to be still "too upset" to talk about the incident, but the referee, said firmly: "I don't stand swearing from anybody,

male or female. Once a referee lets someone swear at him he loses control of the game."

The biggest concession Mr Adams was prepared to make was a promise not to report the matter. "The sending off was sufficient punishment," he said.

What the Hellingly Hospital Ladies Team, who won the whole tournament as a result of the bad language, said about it all is not recorded. "Bloody marvellous," perhaps?

One way or another, Mr Adams's valour must be considered notable. This is what happened to a soccer referee who sent off his wife during a women's match at Brisbane, Australia: "She gave me some cheek for a decision I made, so I warned her," said Mr Garth Goodwin. "When she made a second remark I sent her off."

Mr Goodwin has been living on baked beans three times a day ever since.



Other pages

Chancellor's speech	4
Editorial comment	5
Mr Jenkins	11
Reaction	12
Mr Barber	18
Mr Jenkins	18

Healey off to China

Denis Healey, the Shadow Foreign Secretary, will visit China with his wife for two weeks in April of next year. He yesterday he hoped that the time of his visit China would be occupying her rightful place in the United Nations and Britain would be enjoying diplomatic relations in the Far East. Mr Healey accepted an invitation from the Chinese State of International Affairs to visit China.

Ban lifted

The 16-year-old ban on importing poultry meat from Africa and Western Europe is relaxed from October 1. Prior, the Minister of Agriculture, announced yesterday, the same date, price controls will come into effect to prevent a flood of cheap exports. It is claimed the effect will be to put up prices, but to prevent them falling.

8pc rejected

Executive members of 16 unions covering Government industrial workers yesterday rejected a "final" 8 per cent rise offer. They want something nearer the 10 to 13 per cent increase accepted by clerical and civil servants. A further meeting with the employers is expected later this week, probably on Thursday.

Cricket bets

Ladbrokes will open a betting shop at Trent Bridge cricket ground in Nottinghamshire on Tuesday, so customers can bet on both cricket results and horse racing. The shop will be under the scoreboard. If successful, Ladbrokes will approach other counties with the idea.

TV Cup

FIFA, the world governing football body, has agreed on a contract which will give the BBC and ITV full television and radio access to the World Cup in Germany in 1974. Full details will be announced in October.

Tea champs

Britain now lags behind Libya as a consumer of tea. Tea drinking figures for 1969, the latest available, show that British people drink 4.02 kilograms a head, compared with 4.55 in Libya.

TV, radio—2

Arts	8	Overseas	2, 3
Budget	4, 5	Parliament	4
Entertain	12-13	Sport	16, 17
Home	4-7	Women	9
Horror	15	Words	15-17

Classified—7, 15

IT'S ALWAYS
EASIER TO DO
BUSINESS
WHEN YOU HAVE
THE RIGHT
CONNECTIONS.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

For other connections and information, call your travel agent or National Airlines, 51 Piccadilly, London W1. Tel: 01-629 8272

OVERSEAS NEWS

Sisco to visit Israel in hope of breaking Middle East deadlock

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, July 19

Mr Sisco, the US Assistant Secretary of State, is to go to Israel next week on a visit that it is hoped will break the deadlock in the long delayed, much thwarted, American peace initiative in the Middle East. The scenario for an interim settlement, as now seen by US diplomatic sources, is that hopefully Mr Sisco's visit will secure

Mr Nixon has a 'concorde' idea

By our Defence Correspondent

THE United States Government is exploring the possibility of reviving its supersonic transport programme — brought down by Congressional anti-aircraft fire earlier this year — in collaboration with the West Germans.

According to the American journal "Aviation Week", the idea was proposed by President Nixon when he met Chancellor Brandt in Washington last month.

A joint programme presumably appeals to US officials because they believe it would be easier to start and harder

to stop than further unilateral venture. It would certainly make a fascinating commercial and political Concorde programme.

At present it is no more than one among several long-term possibilities being tentatively explored by supporters of supersonic transport in the US.

But it emphasises that unless Concorde is finally cancelled in a mood of absolute rejection and certainty by Governments, airlines, and environmentalists, the American aircraft industry is sooner or later going to have another try.



Joseph Sisco

if the US peace initiative is to continue.

Official sources stressed that although the US had reached certain conclusions about ways of achieving an interim settlement, Mr Sisco would not be carrying any American "blueprint" for a settlement, a statement almost certainly designed to avoid trading on Israeli sensibilities.

No details were disclosed of the new American mediating stance but it will have to redress a refusal of Israel to make more than a token withdrawal from the banks of the Canal, and the unwillingness of Egypt to accept an interim settlement that does not envisage a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

State Department officials refused to comment directly today on a report in the Israeli morning newspaper Ha'aretz which said that Mr Sisco would confirm Washington's willingness to supply additional F4 Phantom bombers to Israel. But US officials did confirm last week that Soviet arms shipments to both Egypt and Syria had shown a marked increase in recent months, a statement which could well presage further US arms supplies to Israel.

THE way is almost clear for an exchange of ambassadors between Britain and China. A decisive factor in Peking's readiness to raise the level of diplomatic representation is Britain's intention to give firm support to China's representation in the United Kingdom.

The Foreign Office now seems fairly confident that Peking will in fact take the Chinese seat in the General Assembly session which begins in September. The expectation is that there will be a "two Chinas" resolution, and that Chiang Kai-shek's representative will walk out. But there is some slight hope that Nationalist China will act more gracefully and withdraw from the United Nations before the voting.

The announcement of a decision to exchange ambassadors is expected soon, but a number of problems still remain. Peking is asking Britain to close its consulate in Formosa, and the British Government is reviewing this. Since Chiang Kai-shek withdrew his

Ambassador for China soon

By HELLA PICK

In recent years, Britain has supported the Albanian resolution to seat Peking. But it has also supported the United States' resolution. This meant that Britain was trying to be friends to both camps, but rather more friendly to the US than to Peking.

Last year, for the first time, there was a simple majority for seating the Communists, and Britain's policymakers, calculating that it was now only a matter of time before Peking would finally make it, decided to support Peking's claim without reservations. Washington was informed that Britain would no longer vote for the "important question" resolution.

The British Government is, at last, being briefed on Dr Kissinger's talks in Peking. Lord Cromer, the British Ambassador in Washington, saw Mr Rogers yesterday. Today Sir Alec Douglas-Home is to see the United States Under-Secretary of State, Charles W. Ullrich, who is in London for the US Bar Association's meeting.

French sources are suggesting that the first moves towards a US-China summit were made almost two years ago and that General de Gaulle was involved. It seemed that President Nixon during his visit to Paris, stressed his desire for talks with China and made it clear that he accepted that Peking must be involved in a Far East, and especially a Vietnamese, settlement.

General de Gaulle, informed Peking, conveyed President Nixon's views. Kissinger's journey to Peking, which culminated with Kissinger's journey to Peking, was a major step in the process. Britain's Shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Healey, is to visit China with his wife for a week next.

Yesterday, "I sincerely hope that by the time my visit takes place, China will be occupying her rightful place in the United Nations and that Britain will be enjoying full diplomatic relations in Peking."

Mr Healey, who has accepted an invitation from the Chinese Institute of International Affairs, said details of his programme had to be fixed

He saw the President's initiative as offering enormous possibilities of progress in disarmament and development and of making international affairs come alive.

We have had enough of the Cold War and we want to get on with the job," he said.

Opposing the theme that Communist China should be admitted to the UN, Mr Robert Morris, a university chancellor and former counsel to the Senate internal security subcommittee, felt that China's qualifications for admission were the antithesis of the UN's Charter.

China had been condemned as an aggressor by the UN, had been guilty of genocide in Tibet, and was currently fostering insurgency in 20 states in Africa and Asia.

President Nixon's proposed visit to Peking had all the portents of taking its place with Munich and Yalta in a great trilogy of betrayal.

Dr Walter Judd, an expert on China, argued that the regime was lawless, unstable, and unrepresentative, and did not deserve UN recognition.

America, he felt, had asked China to use its influence to get American prisoners released and to ease American withdrawal from Vietnam. America had, in effect, said: "Please let us out so that you can win."

Healey sells the Market, page 7

Design prize for Italian

From MARGOT MAYNE

Paris, July 19

The Bauhaus Prize in the Hautes Alpes district of France has been awarded to a new art centre designed by the Italian architect, Renzo Piano, and two associates, one of them Richard Rogers of England.

Signor Piano won an international competition launched last November. The 682 plans submitted were judged by a national jury, led by the French architect Jean Prouvé, which announced its decision today. President Pompidou had pressed for the new art centre to be built as a memorial to Gaullism. It is to be completed by 1975 when his term of office expires.

The press conference presenting the prize-winning plan today was disturbed by architects and others who oppose any new art centre in the Hautes Alpes. They contend that the Bauhaus, scheduled for demolition since July 1, had themselves become a living arts centre since the Paris fruit and vegetable market left the district two years ago. They also contend that poor families will have to leave their homes because of the new scheme.

Signor Piano's rectangular building, of glass, steel, and plastic, will be built on pylons facing the esplanade. It will include a contemporary art museum, a library, cinema, theatre, and restaurants. Details of the plans may be altered, and will be worked out with the London firm of architects, Ove Arup and Partners.

Nixon's China initiative 'symbolic' diplomacy

By our Diplomatic Staff

Mr George Ball, former American Under-Secretary of State and former US representative at the United Nations, yesterday welcomed President Nixon's China initiative as "a constructive, affirmative move, but also characterised it as a piece of flamboyant or symbolic diplomacy."

In symbolic diplomacy, he told a meeting of the American Bar Association in London, a visit like this became more important in itself than any substantive agreements which might emerge.

Nevertheless, unless there was a complete breakdown in Peking, American policy towards China could never return to its former position.

Mr Ball was glad to see an end to the "fiction" of regarding Taiwan as China, and suggested a suitable future posture. American should make it clear that it did not regard Taiwan as a forward military base by withdrawing American troops, but it should maintain its security commitments.

It should also regard the status of Taiwan as undetermined and to be decided by the government and people of Taiwan.

In surveying world reaction to the news of the President's Peking visit, Mr Ball described the inevitable gloom in Taiwan and the dismay in India, which had seen the Presidential visit organised with the connivance of Pakistan.

Japan would also be very sensitive to the shift in American policy through its proximity to China and its heavy investment in Taiwan. Many Asian countries might feel that the United States had deserted itself in seeking a Presidential invitation from the Chinese.

In the West he felt that Mr Nixon's move would generally be welcomed as clearing the air, but warned against excessively high expectations of results—particularly over Vietnam.

"It is very unlikely that the government in Peking is likely to press the Hanoi regime to simultaneously which is very far less than what the Hanoi regime really wants. I would not think that one can reasonably expect Peking to twist the arm of Hanoi."

Lord Caradon, the former British representative at the United Nations and the other platform speaker favouring the Nixon initiative, was of the firm and unchallenged opinion that "the two-China policy is not going to succeed" and warned that its pursuit might produce deadlock.

If the People's Republic of China took the existing Chinese seat, then Taiwan would have to apply to become a new member. Even if Taiwan was prepared to do that, and thereby "end" the dispute, the existence of two Chinas, its application would certainly be vetoed.

Congress leaders briefed

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, July 19

President Nixon spent minutes this morning briefing Congressional leaders on his visit to Peking. He urged them to act with great restraint in commenting on the visit and its potential consequences and the information he had given them. He also urged Congress not to pass legislation that would hamper his efforts to secure a settlement in Peking.

The Congressional leaders were evidently very ready to comply. Senator Mansfield, majority leader, said Mr Nixon would be "winning on shells" between now and arrival in Peking. He said he personally would favour separate visits by Mr Nixon to Moscow at a later date and some subsequent stage.

Mr Mansfield said that during Dr Kissinger's preparatory discussion of the visit with Chinese Premier, Mr Chou, no secret agreements, promises were made. But Republican Senate leader, Mr Scott, said before meeting Mr Nixon, "The fact is, as the President would visit China, we would probably have combat troops in South Asia, and possibly no more except those necessary to carry out such agreements as, how fully, have been made."

Senator Scott also believed that Mr Nixon's visit to Peking might cause Hanoi to be certain of Chinese support in the future and therefore, to be more ready to seek a negotiated end to the war.

Deputy accused of fraud

From our Correspondent, Paris, July 19

A Gaullist deputy, M Andre Rives-Henry de Lavayssie, was charged today by examining magistrate Andre Chevallier with fraud concerning a property company, Garanti Fonciere. Seven others were charged, including two women directors.

The company's founder, Robert Frenkel, was arrested with his wife last week, also on charges of fraud and of breaking company law. M Rives-Henry was managing director until last January.

The company was set up in December 1967 "to acquire and rent property." The Finance Ministry has been investigating its activities for some months, alerted partly by the high interest rate promised. Earlier this month, the Government bolstered a law passed last November requiring firms that raised funds through public subscriptions to issue more information to investors.

Two affiliated firms of the Garanti Fonciere were recently banned by the Stock Exchange Commission from collecting funds or advertising themselves.

The company, with its ramifications, involved several well-known personalities and threatens to become a major scandal.

The French traditionally prefer to invest in housing and in land, generally considered their best guarantee against the declining value of money. Half of the country's 1,000 estate agents work independently, with no common statute. They all flourish, partly because the France's severe housing shortage.

Shareholders in M Frenkel's company will probably lose 20 or 25 per cent of their investments. But they are likely to have since resumed its leadings, and are advised not to sell. So far public subscriptions to issue more information to investors.

French try to solve oil crisis

Algiers, July 19

A delegation from the French state petroleum group ELF-ERAP flew here today from Paris for negotiations with the Algerian state-owned oil and gas company Sonatrach, to solve the Franco-Algerian oil crisis.

ELF-ERAP was one of the two major French oil concerns partly nationalised in February when Algeria seized a majority shareholding in French oil-producing companies. Oil and gas pipelines and gas production were fully nationalised.

The other firm, Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, signed an agreement with Sonatrach last month, and is understood to have since resumed its leadings of oil suspended in mid-April when French companies initiated a world boycott of Algerian crude oil.

Under the agreement, CFP to receive \$25 millions in compensation after settling its tax arrears, and invest a minimum of \$42 millions by the end of 1975.—Reuter.

Design prize for Italian

From MARGOT MAYNE

Paris, July 19

The Bauhaus Prize in the Hautes Alpes district of France has been awarded to a new art centre designed by the Italian architect, Renzo Piano, and two associates, one of them Richard Rogers of England.

Signor Piano won an international competition launched last November. The 682 plans submitted were judged by a national jury, led by the French architect Jean Prouvé, which announced its decision today. President Pompidou had pressed for the new art centre to be built as a memorial to Gaullism. It is to be completed by 1975 when his term of office expires.

The press conference presenting the prize-winning plan today was disturbed by architects and others who oppose any new art centre in the Hautes Alpes. They contend that the Bauhaus, scheduled for demolition since July 1, had themselves become a living arts centre since the Paris fruit and vegetable market left the district two years ago. They also contend that poor families will have to leave their homes because of the new scheme.

Signor Piano's rectangular building, of glass, steel, and plastic, will be built on pylons facing the esplanade. It will include a contemporary art museum, a library, cinema, theatre, and restaurants. Details of the plans may be altered, and will be worked out with the London firm of architects, Ove Arup and Partners.

Hanoi denounces 'perfidy'

Hongkong, July 19

President Nixon's policy was denounced by North Vietnam today as "wicked, perfidious, and aimed at dividing Communist countries."

In what was clearly a comment on the President's proposed visit to China, the official daily Nhan Dan, Hanoi, said that North Vietnam would not be bullied into accepting a Big Power compromise on Indo-China. It would carry on with the war alone if necessary.

Observers said the editorial indicated North Vietnamese misgivings over the trip and the fear that China would accept a compromise short of total Communist victory.

"Nixon's policy also consists of trying to achieve a compromise between the Big Powers in an attempt to make smaller countries bow to their arrangements," the paper said.

It criticised the United States for failing to respond positively to a seven-point Communist peace plan for Vietnam which promises the release of American prisoners of war simultaneously with the withdrawal of US forces from South Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese Government commemorated the 17th year of Vietnam's division today with a renewed offer to reunification by means of general elections in both North and South Vietnam under international supervision.

A Soviet naval squadron was being shadowed by Navy ships and aircraft yesterday as they steamed up the Channel south of Portsmouth. It consists of a Sverdlov-class cruiser, three destroyers, and an oiler. The five vessels are members of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, apparently on their way home from the Mediterranean.

There is nothing extraordinary about these days about Soviet Navy ships coming through the Channel. However, the number of Russian warships appearing in our waters has increased steadily and rapidly over the past 10 years and this fact is certainly of basic strategic significance to the Western Alliance.

Thieu seeks re-election

President Thieu formally declared himself a candidate yesterday for a second four-year term as leader of South Vietnam. On July 23, he will announce the name of his partner for the October elections in which he will be opposed by his current Vice President, Air Marshal Ky, a retired General Minh.

Briton rescued

A British climber, Eric Jones, was rescued by two Italian guides yesterday from 13,000 feet up the Italian side of Mont Blanc after being slightly injured. A French guide, who is a team from the French side, returned to the summit without reaching him. The climber had been given by Mr Jones, who was in radio contact with him.

TELEVISION

YOU MAY prefer the repeats, even if you caught them first time, but what's new is the Tuesday Documentary, with the result of five weeks' filming of the RAF's Strike Command, narrated by David Fairhall (BBC-1, 9.30) and ITV equivalent, featuring Peggy Seeger as the second expatriate viewing "A Kind of Exile" (ITV, 10.40). BBC-2's cracking repeats are William Walton's comic opera from Chekhov's "The Bear" (8.0) and Roy Dotrice's personation of John Aubrey's tattle ("Brief Lives," 9.20).

BBC-1

1.50 p.m. ABC.

1.50 Watch with Mother.

4.45-5.30 News.

4.40 Jackanory.

4.55 Animal Magic.

20.0 Flashing Blade.

5.44 Abbott and Costello.

5.50 News.

6.0 Nationwide.

6.20 Charlie Chaplin.

6.45 What's the Sense?

7.5 Tasty for Adventure: "Coyote Country."

7.30 Film: "Every Day's a Holiday" with John Leyton, Mike Sarne.

9.0 News.

9.20 Mr Roy Jenkins replies on the economy.

9.30 Strike Command: RAF Strike Command countering Russian probing activities.

10.10 Show Jumping from the Royal International Horse Show: Horse and Hound Cup.

10.45 24 Hours: Ludovic Kennedy.

11.20 Sermon on the Mount.

11.45 Weather.

WALES (As BBC-1 except) — 5.25-6.45 p.m. Telew. 6.0 Wales Today 5.20 Parnis in Wales. 6.45-7.5 Heddli. 11.47 Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS. — 6.0-6.25 p.m. Look North: Midlands Today; Look East: Points West; South Today; Spotlight South West. 11.47 Regional News.

BBC-2

11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Dressing Up Day.

7.5 p.m. Open. University: Science 22.

7.30 News.

8.0 Summer Season: "The Bear" a comic opera by William Walton.

8.50 Collector's World.

9.20 Brief Lives: Roy Dotrice as John Aubrey—adapted by

Patrick Garland.

10.45 News.

10.50 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

2.40 p.m. Shalom Yassu: Tourist of Israel.

3.15 Time to Remember: "1916 — The Better Ole."

3.40 Once Upon a Time.

3.55 Tea Break.

4.25 Peyton Place.

4.55 Little Big Time.

5.20 How.

5.50 News.

6.0 The Flintstones.

6.30 Crossroads.

6.55 Father, Dear Father.

7.25 Tuesday Film: "The Naked Jungle" with Charlton Heston, Eleanor Parker.

9.0 Crime of Passion: "Louis," with John Phillips, Anthony Newlands.

10.0 News.

10.30 Mr Roy Jenkins Replies on the Economy.

10.40 A Kind of Exile: Peggy Seeger.

11.25 Play Better Golf: No. 1, Fundamentals.

11.55 Why Prison?—Ros Kane on Radical Alternatives to Prisons.

ANGLIA — 4.5 p.m. Anglia News. 4.10 Yoga for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Black Jack Ketchum. Desperado." with Howard Duff, Victor Jory. 8.30 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Crime of Passion. 10.0 News. 10.30 Roy Jenkins on Economy.

MIDLANDS (ATV) — 3.35 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Hatty Toynce. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.0 ATV Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Conquest of Space" with Eric Fleming, Ross Martin. 8.30 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Crime of Passion. 10.0 News. 10.30 Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 Actualities et Projections. 11.40 Weather, Close.

NORTHERN (Granada) — 4.10 p.m. News: Peyton Place. 4.40 Hatty Toynce. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.0 Newsway: Put It in Writing. 6.35 Best of Lucy. 6.50 Film: "Battle Circus" with Humphrey Bogart, June Allyson. 7.15 Film: "The Seventh Sign" with Eleanor Parker, Bill Travers. 9.0 Crime of Passion. 10.0 News. 10.30 Roy Jenkins on Economy.

SOUTHERN — 3.35 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 House-party. 4.25 Miquel's Mighty Matador. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.0 Film: "Day by Day." 6.45 Father, Dear Father. 7.15 Film: "The Seventh Sign" with Eleanor Parker, Bill Travers. 9.0 Crime of Passion. 10.0 News. 10.30 Roy Jenkins on Economy.

WOMERS — 4.10 Yoga for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Black Jack Ketchum. Desperado." with Howard Duff, Victor Jory. 8.30 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Crime of Passion. 10.0 News. 10.30 Roy Jenkins on Economy.

Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 News. 11.45 Around. 11.55 Reflection.

CHANNEL — 3.10 p.m. Grassmere Sports. 4.0 Sean the Leprechaun. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.10 Police File. 6.30 Channel Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The 400 Blows." 7.30 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Crime of Passion. 10.0 News. 10.30 Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 Actualities et Projections. 11.40 Weather, Close.

WEST & WALES (HTV) — 4.9 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.10 Report West. 6.35 Father, Dear Father. 7.30 The Buses. 8.0 Hawaii Five O. 9.0 Crime of Passion. 10.0 News. 10.30 Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 The Candidate. 12.25 a.m. Weather, Close.

RTV WEST (As above except) — 7.4-9 p.m. Report West. 6.1-6.35 p.m. Report West.

HTV WALES — 6.1-6.15 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES — 6.1-6.15 p.m. Y Dydd. 10.40-11.25 Y Misoedd.

WESTWARD — 3.10 p.m. Grassmere Sports. 3.35 Westward News. 4.0 Sean the Leprechaun. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.55 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.0 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Gun Runner" with Alan Ladd, Rossana Podesta. 8.30 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Crime of Passion. 10.0 News. 10.30 Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 Westward News. 11.27 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE — 4.0-4.30 p.m. People Work Here. 3.0 House-party. 3.15 Play Better Tennis. 4.0 Yoga for Health. 4.10 Calendar News. 4.25 Little Big Time. 5.15 How. 5.50 News. 6.0 Film: "These Thousand Hills" with Don Murray, Richard Egan. 7.30 Father, Dear Father. 9.0 Crime of Passion. 10.0 News. 10.30 Roy Jenkins on Economy. 10.40 A Kind of Exile. 11.25 Farmhouse Kitchen. 11.30 Weather, Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. 7.0 Today's News. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Regional News. 8.0 News. 8.45 Today's Papers. 8.55 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.0 News. 9.5 News. 10.0 Own Correspondent. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.1

South Africa's last chance for progress

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, July 19

Mr Theo Gerdener, South Africa's Minister of the Interior, gave a warning today that unless South Africa's rate of development was radically increased immediately there would be "no second chance" for the country. He also gave a warning to South Africans to prepare themselves for a very much faster and changed development in the next three years.

Referring to pressure from outside, and to South Africa's internal problems, he said: "The 1970 decade will probably be too late to speed up the development rate. No one could believe that South Africa, if it does not speed up development tempo now, will receive a second chance."

Mr Gerdener was speaking at the annual Durban, after he had been presented with the Distinguished Order of the Order of the Star of South Africa. The presentation was made by the State President, Mr J. J. Fouché.

After a veiled reference to the present Nationalist dispute in the coloured people — he mentioned mutual disputes between the two groups — Gerdener said many South Africans did not realise the gravity of the situation facing the country. "It shows also that we have not yet succeeded in putting our priorities right," he said.

130,000 to strike over rugby visit

Brisbane, July 19 — About 130,000 workers are expected to go on strike in Queensland on Wednesday in protest at the declaration of a state of emergency for the visit of the South African rugby team to the Springboks on Thursday.

About 150 demonstrators gathered and jeered the players as they arrived in Canberra on Saturday.

The main aim of Queensland's emergency powers is to give the State Government the right to take over the Springboks' matches here, against the wishes of the Royal National Association which normally organises it.

Police will have no additional powers to search or arrest anyone they consider to be suspicious. But 600 will be on duty at the ground, many brought in from New South Wales.

The thousands who are expected to join the strike on Saturday are among the 38 unions, they aim to shut the road and rail transport, and to deprive shops of deliveries.

Although the strike is mainly aimed at the calling of the emergency, it is also a protest against the use of police to build a protective fence round the exhibition ground. Workers who were given the task went on strike.

Union workers have also refused to build a barbed wire fence round the Springboks' camp at the Manuka Oval, where the Springboks meet the Australian Capital Territory's team on Wednesday. Police took over the job today.

When the Queensland emergency was declared five days ago the secretary of the State's trade and labour council, Mr Frank Whitty, said it could be taken for granted that the Government was planning a confrontation with demonstrators.

"In the event of any unionist in Brisbane being sent to gaol, not only will the entire union movement in Queensland become involved and stop work, but the whole nation will stop," — Reuters.

The South African women's hockey team yesterday cancelled a tour of New Zealand it was to have made next month.

"We have cancelled it because it would obviously not have been safe for the girls to have gone there," said Miss Sylvia Hoffa, secretary of the women's hockey association, in Johannesburg yesterday.

that there were not enough inspectors to maintain adequate supervision of all meats sold. Mr Nader said: "The consumer has no way of knowing the quality of his meat and poultry or the extent to which harmful pesticides have been used in their production. The responsibility rests on government."

He added that perhaps 50 per cent of poultry inspected by the department is contaminated with salmonella, a germ that causes stomach ailments and food poisoning. He estimated that excess water in poultry, permitted by the regulations, may cost the consumer more than \$100 million a year.

There is no monitoring for bacterial contamination in most plants, although at least 30 diseases are believed transmissible through meat and poultry, he said. — UPI.

THE aircraft accident rate in the Egyptian air force is running at least four times as high as in Western air forces, according to reliable sources here.

The number of aircraft lost or seriously damaged due to operational accidents has risen sharply in the last month, with total casualties to first-line jet planes is thought to be more than 100 during the past year, the sources say.

The accident rate has been so high that air force commanders contemplated reducing the number of operational training flights but they decided that the lower proficiency of pilots would only increase the casualty rate, the sources said.

The high figures for operational losses are believed to account in part for the increased shipments by the Soviet Union of MiG-21 jet fighters. US intelligence sources in Washington are estimated that nearly one

hundred new MiG-21s have arrived in Egypt since September. Many of these aircraft are believed to be replacements for aircraft lost by Egypt in training accidents.

The high accident rate is in part due to the inexperience of the Egyptian pilots assigned to fly the MiG-17s and Sukhoi-7s and the later model MiG-21s and Sukhoi-11s. But sources also attribute the casualty rate of a poor air safety programme.

Most Western air forces have developed elaborate safety programmes to reduce losses in on-combat training and operational missions but the Egyptian safety programme is almost non-existent.

The Egyptian Air Force also is plagued by bad maintenance and by a lack of leadership to

SUGAR which played such a major role in shaping society in the Caribbean is no longer king. In Jamaica it is overshadowed by bauxite, in Trinidad by oil.

The great West Indian estates lose money on every ton of sugar sold to Britain under the Commonwealth sugar agreement. Cost of production, unlike sugar prices, is rising, and the West Indian share of the high-priced US quota is shrinking with no prospects that it will increase substantially.

The sugar industry is under vigorous attack from the intellectual centre of the Caribbean, which is the University of the West Indies, and from the Left opposition throughout the area. It is challenged as the symbol and substance of plantation society, as the remnant of a slave-based economy in the new world.

It is caught between the need to mechanise to increase profits and the need to provide jobs in countries with unemployment rates of 20 to 30 per cent. Skilled and professional trained people are not attracted to the industry because it cannot compete with the salaries offered by the bauxite and oil producers. An engineer starting in the bauxite industry in Jamaica can earn about \$3,000 a year, a figure which a man with equivalent training and 20 years' experience in the sugar industry could not match.

Even unskilled labour in the oil and bauxite industries earns three or four times the daily

sugar wage, and in sugar the bulk of the workers are employed only six or seven months a year.

Most cane cutters live in deplorable conditions — large families cramped into tiny makeshift shanties of wood and tin, almost always without electricity and usually without running water, and they are slowly becoming aware of a new affluence around them.

Many have stopped working rather than cut cane, which carries a social stigma because of its association with slavery. They drift into Kingston and end up living in poverty more degrading than its rural counterpart.

Although the Commonwealth Market has given Britain and the Commonwealth sugar exporters "a specific and moral commitment" to offer a "firm and continuing market... for the quantities of sugar covered by the Commonwealth sugar agreement," this is not sufficient to guarantee the future of the industry.

The producers will begin the new crop cycle — one planting of sugar cane produces five to seven crops — with some trepidation and hope that by 1974 when the Commonwealth agreement expires, the future will be clearer.

Islands such as St Kitts and Barbados are almost totally dependent on sugar and it is fair to assume that the developed consumer countries in Western Europe, and the United States, will continue to support their industries. But serious social and economic problems have already begun to appear in the larger and more developed countries of Jamaica and Trinidad.

Both countries have experienced social turmoil in the last two years — in Trinidad a barracks uprising and Black Power demonstrations that got out of control and in Jamaica, virulent anti-white feeling in some sectors of society and a high rate of violent crime — and there is widespread agreement among observers and politicians that sugar, in part, is at the root of it.

There are differences in the role sugar has played in forming the social and economic structure of the two countries, but one fundamental fact is the same — both started as essentially one-crop plantation societies.

George Beckford, an agricultural economist at the University of the West Indies' Mona

campus in Jamaica, describes the "plantocracy" as follows: "Within the plantation community there exists a rigid pattern of social stratification based on a caste system that separates owners and managers (usually white people of European extract) from the workers (normally Africans or East Indians)."

"Rigid control of the labour supply was critical and this involved control over the movement of slaves in space and status."

"Although slavery has been formally abolished for about four generations or so, the basic structure of plantation society in the new world remains today very much what it was during slavery... the white planter class monopolised the means of production on the land and were therefore in a position to maintain their dominant position."

These brief excerpts oversimplify a complex thesis, but the point Beckford and his colleagues imply is that the black man has attained political power, but as a result of the plantation's historical legacy he has not achieved economic power. That, in brief, is what

Sugar knocked off pedestal

From STEPHEN KLAIDMAN in Kingston

Black Power is about in the Caribbean. The principal differences between Trinidad and Jamaica, both clearly plantation societies, derive from the fact that Trinidad had a much shorter history of slavery. The Trinidad Government moved into sugar nine months ago with the purchase of 51 per cent of Caroni Ltd., the island's major producer. The Government is also sole owner of a smaller sugar company, Caroni is still managed, for the most part, by the British concern of Tate and Lyle, which retains 31 per cent of the stock.

Phil de Carteret, head of the sugar manufacturers' association, and a Caroni employee, feels that the "future of sugar lies in the abandonment of the plantation system — giving the people who work in the industry the land."

In Jamaica, too, there is widespread agreement that the industry is to remain viable, the plantation society must be abolished. Towards this end (one suspects with profits somewhere in mind), the West Indies Sugar, which is owned by Tate and Lyle, has sold 36,000 acres of cane land

and 23,000 additional acres not in case to the Government for resale to individual farmers. W. D. Roberts, chairman of the Jamaica Sugar Board, emphasises that the lands are to be sold to "efficient producers and not broken up into tiny parcels."

"I welcome private participation in ownership. I think it is wholesome in a developing nation for the people to feel they have a share in the resources."

Men such as Lloyd Best, lecturer in economics at the West Indian University's Trinidad campus, Clive Nunez, a labour organiser and black power leader in Trinidad, and Beckford also believe it is wholesome for the people to have a share in the resources. They believe, more precisely, that the people should control all resources as their natural right. That is what "All power to the people" means in the West Indies.

In both countries one thing is recognised as incontrovertible: the need for basic structural reforms both in the industry and in society. Things must change. The questions are how and whether the transition will be peaceful. — Washington Post.

Cash plea for UN force

United Nations (N.Y.), July 19

The Secretary-General, U Thant, has issued a new appeal to all member States for voluntary contributions to meet the cost of the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus.

In a letter to Governments released today, he said that the force was in a serious financial plight, due largely to an insufficient response to earlier appeals for contributions.

The present deficit of about \$8.7 millions has been incurred since March 1964, when the force first went to the island, to the end of this year.

The growing deficit "jeopardises the proper support for the force and may even put its continued existence in doubt," U Thant said. His responsibility could be discharged "only if Governments are prepared to provide the necessary support for this important United Nations peacekeeping effort."

Referring to the diminishing number of countries making voluntary contributions, he said that unless the situation was substantially corrected in the next few months, he would be obliged to report to the Security Council on its serious implications concerning the force's future.

It seemed to him there was a certain moral obligation for all peace-loving States to provide the UN with the money to maintain the force. Its role in helping to maintain peaceful conditions in Cyprus was of particular importance at present, since the ultimate success of the intercommunal talks of the island would be jeopardised by any recurrence of violence.

The Security Council, on May 28, renewed the mandate for the force for a further period ending on December 15, 1971. Costs of the force during the extension were estimated at about \$2,579,000.

The force is financed on a voluntary basis to get around the constitutional objections of the Soviet Union and France, neither of whom contributes to the force. — Reuters.

Seven guerrilla organisations that work through the OAU's Liberation Committee have given it the donation and give it to El Fatah, the Palestinian guerrilla organisation.

OAU, which includes Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and the Sudan among its 41 members, appears to have decided to let the offer lapse without an official rejection. Israel has diplomatic ties with 29 African countries, and aid programmes in perhaps 10 of them.

Sources say that the offer, decided on routinely at a low level in Israel's Foreign Ministry, was in response to a letter from U Thant, United Nations Secretary-General, asking for help for the "liberation" movements.

Guerrillas are at present fighting in three Portuguese-controlled territories and are organising for campaigns against South Africa and Rhodesia. The funds were to have been earmarked for food, drugs, and clothing, Israeli spokesmen said after the dispute over the contribution erupted.

The incident has drawn attention to Israel's links with South Africa, which are an increasing embarrassment as Israel seeks support in black Africa.

South Africa's Government immediately retaliated against the offer to the OAU by stopping the large and steady flow of money the country's 120,000 Jews have been sending to Israel.

"I certainly do not understand how Israel, which itself has a terrorist problem, can justify contributions to other terrorists," said South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

His remark underlines an analogy many of his four million white countrymen use to justify their subjugation of 15 million blacks. As the whites see it, both they and the Israelis represent European civilisations forced to fight against hostile non-European majorities that would destroy them.

Israel withdrew her Ambassador from South Africa in 1964 to show disapproval of apartheid in South Africa. Relations are maintained at consulate level. — Washington Post.



General Franco and Princess Sophia of Greece, followed by her husband Prince Juan Carlos and Senora Franco at a reception at La Granja Palace to mark the thirty-fifth anniversary of the start of the civil war

OAU shies from Israeli donation

From JIM HOAGLAND: Nairobi, July 19

Israel's controversial offer of a \$2,800 donation to African guerrilla movements fighting white minority rule in Southern Africa is being allowed to die quietly on the vine, much to the relief of everyone affected, say African diplomatic sources.

The offer, made last month to the Organisation of African Unity as a "humanitarian gesture," trapped the Israelis in a diplomatic crossfire between South Africa and the black guerrilla movements, which depend on the half-dozen Arab members of OAU for moral and financial support.

Seven guerrilla organisations that work through the OAU's Liberation Committee have given it the donation and give it to El Fatah, the Palestinian guerrilla organisation.

OAU, which includes Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and the Sudan among its 41 members, appears to have decided to let the offer lapse without an official rejection. Israel has diplomatic ties with 29 African countries, and aid programmes in perhaps 10 of them.

Sources say that the offer, decided on routinely at a low level in Israel's Foreign Ministry, was in response to a letter from U Thant, United Nations Secretary-General, asking for help for the "liberation" movements.

Guerrillas are at present fighting in three Portuguese-controlled territories and are organising for campaigns against South Africa and Rhodesia. The funds were to have been earmarked for food, drugs, and clothing, Israeli spokesmen said after the dispute over the contribution erupted.

The incident has drawn attention to Israel's links with South Africa, which are an increasing embarrassment as Israel seeks support in black Africa.

South Africa's Government immediately retaliated against the offer to the OAU by stopping the large and steady flow of money the country's 120,000 Jews have been sending to Israel.

"I certainly do not understand how Israel, which itself has a terrorist problem, can justify contributions to other terrorists," said South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

His remark underlines an analogy many of his four million white countrymen use to justify their subjugation of 15 million blacks. As the whites see it, both they and the Israelis represent European civilisations forced to fight against hostile non-European majorities that would destroy them.

Israel withdrew her Ambassador from South Africa in 1964 to show disapproval of apartheid in South Africa. Relations are maintained at consulate level. — Washington Post.

Hippies may be deported

From our Correspondent Madrid, July 19

ABOUT fifty youths and girls, most of them foreigners, will be tried tomorrow in Palma on charges concerning a battle between hippies and police on Ibiza.

They have been held since Friday night, when police fired into the air to disperse a crowd of hippies which had allegedly "taken over" the town of Santa Eulalia on Ibiza. Twelve of those arrested were released later on promising to leave the island.

The remainder, including an unknown number of British nationals, were taken by ferryboat on Saturday night from Ibiza to Palma. British consular source said in Palma today that the majority would probably be deported from Spain, although a few might be sentenced for vagrancy and other offences.

In Friday's incident, which police have confirmed in the latest report, about 300 of Ibiza's colony of several thousand hippies marched on Santa Eulalia. Police reinforcements were called in to break up the crowd. According to some witnesses, two people were wounded by shots and about 20 young men and women were clubbed unconscious.

Israel withdrew her Ambassador from South Africa in 1964 to show disapproval of apartheid in South Africa. Relations are maintained at consulate level. — Washington Post.

Guerrillas are at present fighting in three Portuguese-controlled territories and are organising for campaigns against South Africa and Rhodesia. The funds were to have been earmarked for food, drugs, and clothing, Israeli spokesmen said after the dispute over the contribution erupted.

The incident has drawn attention to Israel's links with South Africa, which are an increasing embarrassment as Israel seeks support in black Africa.

South Africa's Government immediately retaliated against the offer to the OAU by stopping the large and steady flow of money the country's 120,000 Jews have been sending to Israel.

"I certainly do not understand how Israel, which itself has a terrorist problem, can justify contributions to other terrorists," said South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

His remark underlines an analogy many of his four million white countrymen use to justify their subjugation of 15 million blacks. As the whites see it, both they and the Israelis represent European civilisations forced to fight against hostile non-European majorities that would destroy them.

Israel withdrew her Ambassador from South Africa in 1964 to show disapproval of apartheid in South Africa. Relations are maintained at consulate level. — Washington Post.

Guerrillas are at present fighting in three Portuguese-controlled territories and are organising for campaigns against South Africa and Rhodesia. The funds were to have been earmarked for food, drugs, and clothing, Israeli spokesmen said after the dispute over the contribution erupted.

The incident has drawn attention to Israel's links with South Africa, which are an increasing embarrassment as Israel seeks support in black Africa.

South Africa's Government immediately retaliated against the offer to the OAU by stopping the large and steady flow of money the country's 120,000 Jews have been sending to Israel.

"I certainly do not understand how Israel, which itself has a terrorist problem, can justify contributions to other terrorists," said South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

His remark underlines an analogy many of his four million white countrymen use to justify their subjugation of 15 million blacks. As the whites see it, both they and the Israelis represent European civilisations forced to fight against hostile non-European majorities that would destroy them.

Israel withdrew her Ambassador from South Africa in 1964 to show disapproval of apartheid in South Africa. Relations are maintained at consulate level. — Washington Post.

Irish freeze on labour

Brussels, July 19

Ireland will be given five years' grace after joining the Common Market before it will have to allow free access to immigrant workers from other member-countries.

Irish sources said their representatives were told at a half-hour session of deputy negotiators from the two sides here that during the interim, Ireland would not have to apply in full the Market's provisions for free circulation of labour.

Present restrictions on foreign labour are designed to safeguard employment at home but the inference is that free labour movement would be maintained between Ireland and Britain, the sources said. Another implication is that Northern Ireland will be given a five-year transition period, the same as Britain has requested.

At today's meeting Ireland also accepted the transitional formula worked out between the Six and Britain for lifting restrictions on capital movements between the two areas.

Under the timetable, direct investments from Ireland to the Community will be freed two years after membership at the latest. Personal investments such as land or house purchases after 30 months, and portfolio investment after five years.

Ireland scored something of a diplomatic victory by persuading the Six to allow five years before it need abandon present controls on steel scrap exports to the Community. Britain and Denmark have only been given two years, but Ireland argued that the size and development of her steel industry made special treatment necessary.

The Irish agreed to align themselves on EEC tariffs for steel products over five years at the same rate as for industrial goods. They also accepted \$22,000 as Ireland's contribution to the coal and steel community.

Finally, Ireland will have five years before she has to grade her eggs in seven categories, as in the Common Market, instead of the present four. The time is needed to change the expensive egg-grading machinery.

Irish sources confirmed that Ireland will want Gaelic to be an official language of the Community, but would not insist that documents, apart from the Community's founding treaties, should be translated into it.

Experts from the Six and the four candidate States meet next week to start preparing an official English version of the EEC's founding Rome Treaty.

At present official versions of treaty exist in the four Community languages, French, German, Italian and Dutch. Norwegian, Danish, and Gaelic versions are also being prepared. — Reuters.

Pakistani troops for action against India and said the Indian Government should accuse the US of "hostile actions" endangering India's peace and security.

The Minister said India had indicated that American actions were making Pakistan more intransigent and belligerent and that this affected India's security. — Reuters.

Investment change in Venezuela

By our Foreign Staff Dr Pedro Tinoco, the Venezuelan Minister of Finance, said in London yesterday that Venezuela would continue to need foreign capital but from now on, investment would only be welcomed in certain areas of the economy.

Dr Tinoco, who is visiting London at the invitation of the British Government, was speaking to a group of businessmen. He said investment would be particularly welcome in export orientated industries, and capital intensive industries where technology was very important. It would be excluded from areas of great importance to national security and national sovereignty.

Questioned about the Petroleum Reversion Bill, now before Congress, Dr Tinoco said it concerned past and future investment. The Bill will nationalise without compensation the properties of foreign companies when their present concessions expire in 1983. It also gives the State the right to take over within the next three years, the oil companies' unexploited assets.

Uranium pact in force

An Anglo-Dutch-German treaty providing for joint production of enriched uranium by the gas ultra centrifuge method came into force yesterday. The treaty was signed in March last year.

Uranium is a key element in the production of nuclear power. The treaty is part of a series of agreements between the three countries to develop their uranium resources.

The treaty is expected to lead to increased production of enriched uranium, which is used in nuclear reactors for power generation and in the production of nuclear weapons.

The treaty is a significant step towards the development of a nuclear energy industry in the three countries.

The treaty is expected to lead to increased production of enriched uranium, which is used in nuclear reactors for power generation and in the production of nuclear weapons.

The treaty is a significant step towards the development of a nuclear energy industry in the three countries.

The treaty is expected to lead to increased production of enriched uranium, which is used in nuclear reactors for power generation and in the production of nuclear weapons.

The treaty is a significant step towards the development of a nuclear energy industry in the three countries.

PARLIAMENT

IMF debt cut again

Chancellor's high hopes of curbing inflation

Introducing his "mini-Budget," Mr. Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he had considered his review against the background of the two main problems which faced the country — high unemployment and continuing inflation.

"The House will recall that in my Budget statement, I said I had expected that, between the first-half of this year and the first-half of 1972, output would increase by about 3 per cent. In the light of the review which has just been completed, and assuming no further policy changes, I would not expect the increase in output to be a little greater than 3 per cent."

"This latest forecast does not take account of the additional expenditure on infrastructure in the development and intermediate areas announced last week by the Secretaries of State for Scotland, Wales, and the Environment. The House will also recall that my Budget proposals were based on the assumption that, in the first-half of this year, national output would be lower than in the second half of 1970."

"The estimate in the financial statement and Budget report was for a fall of about 0.5 per cent between the second half of 1970 and the first half of 1971. From information which has become available since the Budget, it is now clear that, in spite of the signs of a recovery in the second quarter, taking the first half of 1971 as a whole, the level of output was probably rather more than 1 per cent below the level assumed at the time of the Budget."

"This low level of activity in the economy, combined with the fact that wage inflation has been causing employers to lay off labour in order to cut costs, has resulted in a high level of unemployment which everyone agrees is too high."

"Even with a rate of growth of rather more than 3 per cent, the additional margin of slack which, as I have said, developed in the first half of this year would not be appreciably diminished by the first half of next year."

"The level of unemployment in the first half of next year would, therefore, in the absence of any policy changes, be higher than was expected at the time of the Budget."

"There is a further factor which is relevant to any assessment of prospects at this time, and that is that industrial investment would be likely, on present indications, and in the absence of any policy changes, to continue on a downward trend for a time."

"Turning to the balance of payments, I said at the time of the Budget that I expected another sizeable surplus on current account in 1971."

"In the financial statement

and Budget report I forecast an increase in the volume of exports; and the House will have noted that the recent trade figures show a renewed increase in the volume of exports after a static period since early in 1970."

"The latest figures indicate that in the first-half of this year, the current account was in surplus, for those six months alone, by about £300 millions seasonally adjusted — that is to say, at an annual rate of about £600 millions. This is a considerably larger surplus than many had expected."

"Bearing in mind the strength of the external position, the House should know that I have decided to make a further reduction in the country's remaining debt to the International Monetary Fund."

"The House will recall that in the Budget, I announced repayments of short- and medium-term debt of £775 millions. That left a total of £683 millions owing to the IMF of which £266 millions was in respect of the June, 1968, drawing and £417 millions in respect of the 1969-70 drawing."

"The £266 millions has since been reduced to £236 millions as a result of sterling drawings from the Fund by other countries. An arrangement had been made, whereby repay-

ments could have been spread over next year if necessary, but I have decided that there is no need to delay the repayment until then, and the £236 millions will therefore be repaid next month."

"This will mean that we shall have reduced by £1,044 millions the short and medium-term official debt which we inherited in June, 1970, leaving still to be repaid to the IMF the remaining £217 millions, incurred in 1969-70 and which has to fall due in June next year."

"To return to the home economy, the need to reduce the rate of inflation remains paramount. We have made some progress. Until the beginning of this year, the rate of increase of money wages compared with a year earlier was going up. Since then, although there have been fluctuations from one month to another, the trend has levelled off."

Initiative

"But, in addition to the success we have had in moderating the excessive rise in earnings, there is now another and new development to be taken into account, and that is the very important initiative taken by the CBI at the meeting of their council last week."

"From the Government's point of view, the more favourable outlook for prices which has been created by that initiative has important implications for economic policy."

"If prices rise markedly less, then the possibility is opened up of moderating the rate of wage inflation, which in turn would ease the pressure on prices. This prospect improves the outlook for our international competitive position. The CBI naturally expect that if their proposal for price restraint is to be implemented by the private sector, the same should apply to the nationalised industries."

"The major nationalised industries, as members of the confederation, were told of the CBI's proposals, and we have discussed the proposals with the chairmen of those industries. The Government expressed the view that the nationalised industries should be prepared to match the performance of the private sector members of the CBI by accepting the same constraints on prices on the same conditions."

"I am pleased to be able to tell the House that the chairmen of all the major nationalised industries have said that they intend to cooperate in this way. This will in itself considerably reinforce the effect of the CBI move, because not only do the prices of the products of the nationalised industries affect the pockets of ordinary people and therefore have a bearing on wage negotiations, they also have a considerable effect on industrial costs."

Response

"The limitation on the price increases of nationalised industries should therefore materially help private industry to hold to the CBI's objective."

"I am sure the whole House will applaud the initiative of the CBI and the response of the nationalised industries. The chairman of their investment programmes will not be affected as a consequence of this price restraint; that Government will not on that account be increased, and that the industries will be able to borrow from the National Loans Fund to finance investment programmes, which, in the absence of the price restraint, would have been financed out of their own resources."

"The detailed financial and other implications are now being considered by the relevant departments."

"It was based on three propositions: First, that the matter be referred to the House; second, that the matter be referred to the House; and third, that the matter be referred to the House."

"The detailed financial and other implications are now being considered by the relevant departments."

"It was based on three propositions: First, that the matter be referred to the House; second, that the matter be referred to the House; and third, that the matter be referred to the House."

"The detailed financial and other implications are now being considered by the relevant departments."

"It was based on three propositions: First, that the matter be referred to the House; second, that the matter be referred to the House; and third, that the matter be referred to the House."

"The detailed financial and other implications are now being considered by the relevant departments."

"It was based on three propositions: First, that the matter be referred to the House; second, that the matter be referred to the House; and third, that the matter be referred to the House."

"The detailed financial and other implications are now being considered by the relevant departments."

"It was based on three propositions: First, that the matter be referred to the House; second, that the matter be referred to the House; and third, that the matter be referred to the House."

"The detailed financial and other implications are now being considered by the relevant departments."

"It was based on three propositions: First, that the matter be referred to the House; second, that the matter be referred to the House; and third, that the matter be referred to the House."

"The detailed financial and other implications are now being considered by the relevant departments."

being discussed by the Ministers concerned with the chairmen of the nationalised industries."

"The CBI themselves have said that, as a corollary of their proposal, it will be even more essential for companies to resist inflationary pay claims. Clearly this is vitally important."

"As a result of my review of the economic situation and after taking into account all the relevant factors including the new situation created by the CBI proposals, the conclusion I have reached is that it is now right to take action to provide some further stimulus to demand."

"As I have said, the indications at present are that, in the absence of new action, industrial investment would be likely to continue on a downward trend for a time. I have therefore come to the conclusion that there should be some additional and direct encouragement to investment but that this encouragement should be mainly of a temporary kind."

"I propose to increase to 50 per cent the rate of first-year allowance on all capital expenditure on plant and machinery which now qualifies for an allowance of 60 per cent. As a deliberate incentive to early investment, this increase will apply only to expenditure incurred after today and before August 1, 1972."

"Second, I propose to end the discrimination against the service industries in the present free depreciation rules by allowing free depreciation for immovable plant and machinery in use in service industries in the development areas."

"This additional relief will also take effect from tomorrow, but will not be subject to any time limit."

"These two changes together will benefit industry by about £40 millions in the financial year 1972-3 and about £150 millions in 1973-4. The necessary legislation will be in next year's Finance Bill."

"These additional incentives are considerable but I have always taken the view that investment intentions are in the main governed by the assessment which businessmen make of the prospects for demand. Investment will therefore also be revived by two further proposals."

"First, the level of hire purchase and similar controls. The Government have not yet taken decisions on the recommendations of the Crowther committee."

"I have concluded that there should be reductions in

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

"Purchase tax is collected in arrears, so the cost will be about £110 millions in the current financial year and about £235 millions in a full year."

"This is the first time that the rates of purchase tax have been reduced since 1963 and it is the biggest reduction of purchase tax since 1953. It will mean price cuts over a wide range of goods."

"Together with the cuts in taxation which I announced last autumn and in the Budget, the total reductions in taxation in this financial year will now amount to about £1,100 millions and in 1972-3 to over £1,000 millions."

"In addition there are the new measures to assist the development and intermediate areas which the Secretaries for Scotland and Wales and the Environment announced last week which involved additional expenditure of about £100 millions to be incurred in this financial year and the next. These measures will mean a substantial future injection of demand into the economy."

"I have concluded that there should be reductions in

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

"Purchase tax is collected in arrears, so the cost will be about £110 millions in the current financial year and about £235 millions in a full year."

"This is the first time that the rates of purchase tax have been reduced since 1963 and it is the biggest reduction of purchase tax since 1953. It will mean price cuts over a wide range of goods."

"Together with the cuts in taxation which I announced last autumn and in the Budget, the total reductions in taxation in this financial year will now amount to about £1,100 millions and in 1972-3 to over £1,000 millions."

"In addition there are the new measures to assist the development and intermediate areas which the Secretaries for Scotland and Wales and the Environment announced last week which involved additional expenditure of about £100 millions to be incurred in this financial year and the next. These measures will mean a substantial future injection of demand into the economy."

"I have concluded that there should be reductions in

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

"Purchase tax is collected in arrears, so the cost will be about £110 millions in the current financial year and about £235 millions in a full year."

"This is the first time that the rates of purchase tax have been reduced since 1963 and it is the biggest reduction of purchase tax since 1953. It will mean price cuts over a wide range of goods."

"Together with the cuts in taxation which I announced last autumn and in the Budget, the total reductions in taxation in this financial year will now amount to about £1,100 millions and in 1972-3 to over £1,000 millions."

"In addition there are the new measures to assist the development and intermediate areas which the Secretaries for Scotland and Wales and the Environment announced last week which involved additional expenditure of about £100 millions to be incurred in this financial year and the next. These measures will mean a substantial future injection of demand into the economy."

"I have concluded that there should be reductions in

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

"Purchase tax is collected in arrears, so the cost will be about £110 millions in the current financial year and about £235 millions in a full year."

"This is the first time that the rates of purchase tax have been reduced since 1963 and it is the biggest reduction of purchase tax since 1953. It will mean price cuts over a wide range of goods."

"Together with the cuts in taxation which I announced last autumn and in the Budget, the total reductions in taxation in this financial year will now amount to about £1,100 millions and in 1972-3 to over £1,000 millions."

"In addition there are the new measures to assist the development and intermediate areas which the Secretaries for Scotland and Wales and the Environment announced last week which involved additional expenditure of about £100 millions to be incurred in this financial year and the next. These measures will mean a substantial future injection of demand into the economy."

"I have concluded that there should be reductions in

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

"Purchase tax is collected in arrears, so the cost will be about £110 millions in the current financial year and about £235 millions in a full year."

"This is the first time that the rates of purchase tax have been reduced since 1963 and it is the biggest reduction of purchase tax since 1953. It will mean price cuts over a wide range of goods."

"Together with the cuts in taxation which I announced last autumn and in the Budget, the total reductions in taxation in this financial year will now amount to about £1,100 millions and in 1972-3 to over £1,000 millions."

"In addition there are the new measures to assist the development and intermediate areas which the Secretaries for Scotland and Wales and the Environment announced last week which involved additional expenditure of about £100 millions to be incurred in this financial year and the next. These measures will mean a substantial future injection of demand into the economy."

"I have concluded that there should be reductions in

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

"Purchase tax is collected in arrears, so the cost will be about £110 millions in the current financial year and about £235 millions in a full year."

"This is the first time that the rates of purchase tax have been reduced since 1963 and it is the biggest reduction of purchase tax since 1953. It will mean price cuts over a wide range of goods."

"Together with the cuts in taxation which I announced last autumn and in the Budget, the total reductions in taxation in this financial year will now amount to about £1,100 millions and in 1972-3 to over £1,000 millions."

"In addition there are the new measures to assist the development and intermediate areas which the Secretaries for Scotland and Wales and the Environment announced last week which involved additional expenditure of about £100 millions to be incurred in this financial year and the next. These measures will mean a substantial future injection of demand into the economy."

"I have concluded that there should be reductions in

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

"Purchase tax is collected in arrears, so the cost will be about £110 millions in the current financial year and about £235 millions in a full year."

"This is the first time that the rates of purchase tax have been reduced since 1963 and it is the biggest reduction of purchase tax since 1953. It will mean price cuts over a wide range of goods."

"Together with the cuts in taxation which I announced last autumn and in the Budget, the total reductions in taxation in this financial year will now amount to about £1,100 millions and in 1972-3 to over £1,000 millions."

"In addition there are the new measures to assist the development and intermediate areas which the Secretaries for Scotland and Wales and the Environment announced last week which involved additional expenditure of about £100 millions to be incurred in this financial year and the next. These measures will mean a substantial future injection of demand into the economy."

"I have concluded that there should be reductions in

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

"Purchase tax is collected in arrears, so the cost will be about £110 millions in the current financial year and about £235 millions in a full year."

"This is the first time that the rates of purchase tax have been reduced since 1963 and it is the biggest reduction of purchase tax since 1953. It will mean price cuts over a wide range of goods."

"Together with the cuts in taxation which I announced last autumn and in the Budget, the total reductions in taxation in this financial year will now amount to about £1,100 millions and in 1972-3 to over £1,000 millions."

"In addition there are the new measures to assist the development and intermediate areas which the Secretaries for Scotland and Wales and the Environment announced last week which involved additional expenditure of about £100 millions to be incurred in this financial year and the next. These measures will mean a substantial future injection of demand into the economy."

"I have concluded that there should be reductions in

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

"Purchase tax is collected in arrears, so the cost will be about £110 millions in the current financial year and about £235 millions in a full year."

"This is the first time that the rates of purchase tax have been reduced since 1963 and it is the biggest reduction of purchase tax since 1953. It will mean price cuts over a wide range of goods."

"Together with the cuts in taxation which I announced last autumn and in the Budget, the total reductions in taxation in this financial year will now amount to about £1,100 millions and in 1972-3 to over £1,000 millions."

"In addition there are the new measures to assist the development and intermediate areas which the Secretaries for Scotland and Wales and the Environment announced last week which involved additional expenditure of about £100 millions to be incurred in this financial year and the next. These measures will mean a substantial future injection of demand into the economy."

"I have concluded that there should be reductions in

purchase tax, but that these reductions should be greater than could be made by the use of the regulator. The changes will therefore be made by order under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963."

"As from midnight tonight all four rates will be reduced by almost twice the amount permitted by the regulator — by two-elevenths to be precise."

"The 55 per cent rate will thus be cut to 45 per cent; the 36.23 per cent rate to 30 per cent; the 22 per cent rate to 18 per cent; and the 12 1/2 per cent rate to 11 1/2 per cent."

Commons clash over Market 'propaganda'

There were noisy clashes in the Commons about the issue of the Government of free information documents about the Common Market application."

Mr. William Whitelaw, Leader of the House, said in a statement that there was ample justification from past practice for giving the country clearly and simply information about entry into the Market. The information had been widely demanded and the Government was reporting to the nation the outcome of the negotiations which had been initiated by a decision of the House with an overwhelming majority."

"Both the previous Government, which decided to make this application, and the present Government have felt it right to put out information at important stages in the negotiations," Mr. Whitelaw said.

"The Labour Government issued its White Papers, and this Government issued a White Paper at the conclusion of the main issues in the negotiations."

"There had been widespread demands for information to be given to the public. In response, the Government had decided to issue along with the main White Paper a free, short version."

Mr. Whitelaw said the Labour Government had issued a series of free factbooks in 1967. The present Government had issued factbooks on generally similar lines.

"Before deciding to take this course, the Government naturally considered the relevant precedents for making available information on important public issues, including a number of cases from the time of the previous administration."

Mr. Fred Peart, for the Opposition, said: "Hence we are dealing with a highly contentious propaganda document."

which has been issued free by the Post Office — that is the issue."

"Under my authority, when I was in the self-same position as you, the administration was not allowed to publish summaries of White Papers not approved by Parliament. The only policy approved by Parliament has been to negotiate entry."

Uproar broke out when Mr. Whitelaw referred to a pamphlet issued in 1967 by the Department of Economic Affairs called "Upswing."

Conservatives laughed and threw their hands into the air with glee as Mr. Whitelaw quoted the pamphlet's comment on the effect of entry: "Our goods would be cheaper and will sell better... these countries are getting richer... everyone in Britain would benefit."

Mr. Peart said the White Paper of the present administration in terms of entry had not been approved by Parliament. That's the issue."

Mr. Harold Wilson, Leader of the Opposition, said during almost continuous interruptions: "This White Paper includes the conclusion of the Government on entry and is propagandist in tone..." He insisted that there was a rule that no White Paper involving controversy could be issued unless approved by the House.

When the Labour Government had wanted to publish a free version of its superannuation proposals, it had been told that the rules were absolutely fixed and no Government could do such a thing unless it had been approved by Parliament."

"This White Paper has not been approved by Parliament. We are warned that this action was against the rule or have you and the Government changed the rules?"

Mr. Whitelaw said: "We have

considered all the precedents, and, in the circumstances of this case, we believe we are right."

Mr. John Mendelson (Lab, Penistone) said a majority of people in the country were opposed to entry on the terms negotiated. Either opponents of entry should have equal facilities or the Government should stop the "propaganda operations in which it is unlawfully engaged."

Mr. Whitelaw did not accept that the Government's action was unlawful.

Mr. Martin Madden (C, Hove) said the people wanted to know the facts and arguments about the Common Market. Most people would greatly welcome the Government's action.

Mr. Whitelaw told Mr. David Steel (L, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles) that he was prepared to consider giving time to discuss the question of broadcasting if the House wished it.

Mr. Wilson said later that there were rules which the Government had broken. Even after the House had approved the application to join, the Labour Government had still charged for documents.

In the present case, the covering note to the shrewd version by the Prime Minister set out why the Government believed the terms to be fair and reasonable. "He is entitled to believe that, but it has not been approved by Parliament in accordance with every rule followed by every previous Government. The Government is spending taxpayers' money on something which it is not justified in spending it on."

Mr. Mendelson demanded an emergency debate "on a matter of definite, urgent, and public importance — the Government's decision to issue party political propaganda through the free services of the Post Office."

Mr. Mendelson said his argument related to the constitutional, procedural aspect of the matter and not to the issue of the Common Market.

ADVERTISEMENT

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION FROM THE PEOPLE OF BANGLA DESH



(President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.)

Dear Delegates,

We write on behalf of our families, friends and fellow countrymen who continue to endure unspeakable suffering inside Bangla Desh.

We write to you because you are lawyers and laws are being broken; because you are Americans and America can do a great deal to end our suffering and because you are a body powerful enough to get this message through to President Nixon.

The whole world knows that since March 25, Yahya Khan and his regime has unleashed a reign of terror on the virtually unarmed 75 million people of East Bengal—now Bangla Desh.

This regime has outlawed the political party which won the overall majority in the national election, imprisoned the leader of 75 million Bengalis, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, murdered many of our professors, intellectuals and students, raped our women, burnt our villages, massacred thousands of peasants and workers, and hunted down our Hindu brothers like rabbits.

This is clearly a systematic attempt to reduce the number of people inside Bangla Desh to a number 'manageable' by the West Pakistan 'authorities.' Already over 7 million people have fled this terror; a few millions more and West Pakistan will have their majority!

The world has a name for this process—but in our case it seems to have carefully forgotten it. However you as lawyers will know that the above acts contravene the U.N. Genocide Convention (see articles II a, b and c).

We earnestly hope that you, as lawyers, will not allow this rather fragile international law, which has been so painstakingly created to protect the most fundamental of human rights, to be destroyed along with the cynical attempt to recolonise the Bengali people.

Furthermore we appeal to you as an organised American body to approach President Nixon on our behalf and ask him:

1. To stop forthwith the military assistance America is giving to West Pakistan;
2. Not to allow any further economic aid to West Pakistan until they withdraw their army from Bangla Desh.
3. To call for the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, our democratically elected leader;
4. To recognise the people's Republic of Bangla Desh, and
5. To bring this matter before the U.N. Security Council as both a threat to International Peace and a contravention of the Genocide convention.

Gentlemen, by appealing to you we are appealing to reason and law. To ignore this appeal is to give further licence to those who believe that political problems can only be solved with violence.

Yours sincerely,

BANGLA DESH STUDENTS ACTION COMMITTEE IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND SUPPORTERS

35 Ganges Building,
120 Holborn,
London, E.C.1.
Telephone: 01-405 5917

AN APPEAL TO GUARDIAN READERS

We need your support, co-operation and help. Please fill in the coupon below and send your contribution to us at the above address. BUT DON'T FORGET TO COME TO THE RALLY ON SUNDAY, THE 1st AUGUST AT 2 P.M. AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE. RAISE YOUR VOICE AGAINST GENOCIDE IN BANGLA DESH AND DEMAND ITS RECOGNITION.

I enclose a contribution of £...../\$.....towards your cause.

Name

Address

Issued by: The Bengali Student Action Committee in Great Britain.

We told you so, says Jenkins Finance firms will shun credit spree

Mr Roy Jenkins, for the opposition, congratulated Mr Barber on "rising like a somewhat belated phoenix from the flames which have devoured our Budget statement and our Budget policy"; and for asking such a remarkable and welcome repayment of international debt on the basis of what the Prime Minister had regarded a year ago as a rapidly deteriorating balance of payments situation.

Some of the far-reaching changes the Chancellor had announced were in line with what the Opposition had been saying on him in the censure debate on June 23.

Did the Chancellor expect the domestic product to rise as fast as he had expected in Budget statement?

What did the Chancellor expect the rate of increase of personal consumption to be? Would it be more than the 5.3 per cent in the Budget statement?

What effect did he expect his announcements to have on the level of unemployment in the first half of next year? Were there to be any changes in money supply policy?

any time

Did the Chancellor believe he had settled the course of the money for at least a few months or did he propose to rectify his judgment again in autumn?

The Chancellor said he was taking the view that if one considered at any time in the future that it was desirable and in the interests of the economy to take action one should take it.

He expected, over the year in the first half of this year, the first half of next year, put to grow by 4.4 per cent compared with the expectation of the time of the Budget of 4.1 per cent.

He expected that personal consumption would increase in the first half of next year more than had been predicted in Budget.

With the growth of output expected, the level of unemployment, after allowing for seasonal factors, should stop rising in a couple of months or before long should start falling.

The latest information showed that although the pace in activity between the first half of this year and the first half of next year might be better than forecast at the time, even without the effect of the actual growth of the first half of this year had been lower than expected.

He said that when Mr Jenkins had been in office he never been satisfied unless he was putting taxes up. It was his aim now to complain to the Government had not taken the necessary steps.

Mr Jenkins asked what was the view on money supply.

Mr Barber said that on money supply both the proposals which had been announced would increase the public sector borrowing requirements.

The package as a whole would not require a substantial faster growth of money supply. The faster growth of output which he expected should be met by a slower rise in prices.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, congratulated Mr Barber on his April Budget, unannounced, would lead to high unemployment, a continued downward trend in investment, and a lower balance of payments surplus than expected.

He asked him to go a little further in his prophecy regarding unemployment. He expected the figure will be below 500,000 by the end of the year?

Mr Barber said he had given a best estimate he could on basis for unemployment.

Mr Harold Wilson, Leader of the Opposition, said this was Mr Barber's third Budget in less than nine months against a background of an inherited £90 million balance of payments surplus. Mr Wilson said that on the second Budget he told Conservative MPs that "it would not look like a few weeks time—that was seven weeks or Bromsgrove."

Mr Barber said that on the second Budget he told Conservative MPs that "it would not look like a few weeks time—that was seven weeks or Bromsgrove."

Mr Barber said that on the second Budget he told Conservative MPs that "it would not look like a few weeks time—that was seven weeks or Bromsgrove."

Mr Barber said that on the second Budget he told Conservative MPs that "it would not look like a few weeks time—that was seven weeks or Bromsgrove."

Mr Barber said that on the second Budget he told Conservative MPs that "it would not look like a few weeks time—that was seven weeks or Bromsgrove."

Mr Barber said that on the second Budget he told Conservative MPs that "it would not look like a few weeks time—that was seven weeks or Bromsgrove."

With Government restrictions of hire purchase lifted, finance companies are expected to impose their own regulations on most hire-purchase business. The large companies are expected to ask for something like 25 per cent deposit on cars with three years to pay, compared with a 40 per cent deposit and two years to pay under the old Government regulations. Big consumer goods items such as washing machines, on which there was a 25 per cent deposit and two years to pay, will probably still need a deposit of 10 to 15 per cent with the repayment period lengthened to three years.

The ceilings imposed by the Bank of England on finance

By MARTIN WOOLACOTT

house lending may limit the funds available, but the managing director of one big consumer goods retailer said last night: "We have had firms queuing up to lend us money recently and we would be surprised if that changed."

Mr John Thomson, chairman of Barclays Bank, which has recently been emphasising the money it has to lend, said: "The abolition of restrictions will simplify the procedure for granting Barclays loans and other bank personal loans to meet increased consumer demand."

The chairman of the Finance Houses Association, Mr Malcolm Wilcox, welcomed the lifting of restrictions for the first time

since 1960. The association's 32 members claim to supply 85 per cent of all the instalment credit provided by finance houses in the United Kingdom, at has over £700 millions in loans outstanding at the moment.

Mr Wilcox said that the most lenient terms likely to be seen at least among the major finance houses would be a 25 per cent deposit on a car with three years to pay.

The major finance houses all have bitter memories of the period between 1958 and 1960 when HP restrictions were lifted and credit was available at 10 per cent down with four years to pay. Mr Victor Adey, managing director of Mercantile Credit, said yesterday: "I hope we don't get into the 1958 situation again. A lot of people lost money at that time on the assumption that every Englishman was an honest man. But who knows whether we may have to change our terms to meet competition."

Mr Adey added that such competition—that is, terms lower than the 25 per cent down and three years to pay which finance houses began offering a month ago—might come from the banks.

Spokesmen for the major finance houses all agreed yesterday in forecasting a significant increase in spending but not a dramatic shopping spree. "We are older and wiser than we were in 1958 and so is the average buyer," one said.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Spokesmen for the major finance houses all agreed yesterday in forecasting a significant increase in spending but not a dramatic shopping spree. "We are older and wiser than we were in 1958 and so is the average buyer," one said.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.

Down payments on radios and television sets will drop to between 10 and 15 per cent, the Radio and TV Retailers' Association forecast. "We hope our dealers will not rush into business without asking for some deposit," the association said, adding that there was bound to be some extravagant cutting by some stores. Sensible retailers, they suggested, would confine no deposit arrangements to trusted customers.



The Chancellor's mini Budget was the only topic of conversation outside the Stock Exchange yesterday.

Car industry in top gear again

By IAN BREACH, Motoring Correspondent

For the motor industry and retail car trade, yesterday was the day they have been waiting, hoping, and continually pleading for since HP controls were first applied in 1959, and particularly since deposit and credit terms were stiffened progressively from 1964 onwards.

The measures, which technically abolish the deposit of 40 per cent payable on a new car and the maximum repayment period of two years, and which mean a minimum price cut of £33 on a small British car, were enthusiastically hailed last night from all quarters.

The extent to which home sales will be boosted largely depends on the number of new registrations that could have been expected before Mr Barber's move. If one takes the most pessimistic of these estimates, which was 1.05 millions for the coming year, the net increase could be as high as 7 per cent, taking the new figure up to 1.2 millions. This compares with the previous record, in 1964, of 1.19 millions.

In practice, it is extremely unlikely that more than a handful of traders will feel able to exploit the full freedom that they have now been given. Until the market settles from the shaking it will now receive, traders seem likely to set as their terms a deposit of 20 per cent and a repayment period of up to 42 months. A lot of caution will come from memories of the last free-for-all, when HP restrictions were temporarily lifted for 18 months in 1958 and when many agreements ended in financial disaster.

This caution has already been operating in the deals made on personal loan bases, a development which to some extent pre-

empted some of yesterday's measures as far as car retail trade is concerned.

The official associations and trade organisations all voiced their pleasure at the Chancellor's announcements. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, a long and hard critic of Government hire-purchase policy, said: "We can face the future with real confidence." Finance companies, thought the society's director, Mr John Beswick, would probably ask for a deposit of 25 per cent and repayment over three years in line with their recent side-stepping of Government restrictions.

The Motor Agents' Association, speaking for most of Britain's garages and showrooms, applauded the reduction in purchase tax—down from 36½ to 30 per cent on a new car—and welcomed the relaxation of HP controls for "a very hard pressed trade."

The motor manufacturers were quick off the mark with their praise of Mr Barber. Typical was the reaction of British Leyland: "The relaxations are a welcome move in the right direction. We have the manufacturing capacity in general to take advantage of the increased sales opportunities which the relaxation should generate, and our own dealers have the confidence to build up stocks in the winter and increase their sales in the off-peak season."

Sample price reductions for cars were:

Mini 850 — down £28; Maxi 1500 — down £48; Hillman Hunter Super — down £47; Vauxhall Viscount — down £22; Ford Cortina — down £49; VW Beetle 1300 — down £38.

Sample price reductions for cars were:

Mini 850 — down £28; Maxi 1500 — down £48; Hillman Hunter Super — down £47; Vauxhall Viscount — down £22; Ford Cortina — down £49; VW Beetle 1300 — down £38.

Sample price reductions for cars were:

Mini 850 — down £28; Maxi 1500 — down £48; Hillman Hunter Super — down £47; Vauxhall Viscount — down £22; Ford Cortina — down £49; VW Beetle 1300 — down £38.

Sample price reductions for cars were:

Mini 850 — down £28; Maxi 1500 — down £48; Hillman Hunter Super — down £47; Vauxhall Viscount — down £22; Ford Cortina — down £49; VW Beetle 1300 — down £38.

Tax cuts a bonanza

The size of Mr Barber's cut in purchase tax took both manufacturers and retailers by surprise. Manufacturers were quick to announce that they would pass the tax reductions on to retailers. But it is likely that husbands buying relatively expensive consumer durables will reap greater benefit than their wives and children making more modest purchases.

Purchasers of televisions and radios, gas and electric heaters, cars and motorcycles can expect to avoid buying existing stock at the old, high-tax rate. Traders looking forward to the prospect of improved trading will be under pressure to cut the price of goods immediately.

Mr Leslie Sealey, assistant sec-

By JOHN WINDSOR

retary of the National Chamber of Trade, said he could not imagine retailers displaying window stickers advertising "high prices while old stocks last." The traders would bear the losses on old stock bought at old prices.

The smaller household goods and sweets carry lower purchase tax rates and the reductions are correspondingly smaller. It will be difficult to pass on price reductions on goods costing only a few pence when the smallest coin is the relatively valuable 1p. Tax on sweets is reduced by only 4 per cent, from 22 per cent. Tax on knitting wool, garments, fabrics,

household hardware, ironmongery, kitchenware, and toilet ware is reduced by an even smaller amount, from 13½ per cent to 11½ per cent.

A spokesman for the Retail Distributors Association said he believed tax cuts would be passed on even at the lowest rate. But he added: "Customers must understand that at that level the cuts are not dramatic." On an article selling at £10, the cut would be about 2½p in the £.

Drink and tobacco will not be cheaper. There were no changes in excise duty. The National Federation of Licensed Victuallers said it was "disappointed." Imperial Tobacco said that it had not expected a reduction.

Report
after
about
death

PM meets American Bar Association Degrees Heath finds it easy to sell Market

By our own Reporter

The admission of the concept of diminished responsibility which can reduce a charge of murder to one of manslaughter could be extended to other crimes involving violence, Mr Heath said yesterday. This could affect sentences in cases where defendants charged with malicious wounding were found to be in a state of diminished responsibility, he said. A seminar organised by the Royal Society of Medicine and the American Bar Association, determining the degree of criminal responsibility was a difficult task for the courts, he said. "It is not easy to separate what the mind called 'the mad from the bad'."

Leader comment, page 10

Doctor to be struck off again

Dr Liam O'Shea, who was struck off the Medical Register 1960 after being imprisoned on an abortion charge was yesterday ordered to be struck off again for a similar offence, by a disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council. The committee was told that O'Shea, of Huddersfield, had been sentenced to seven years imprisonment earlier this month at Leeds Assizes after being convicted on three charges of unlawfully using an instrument with intent to procure a miscarriage.

Dr O'Shea made three applications to have his name re-instated to the Register after he was sentenced to 18 months in 1963. He was successful in 1963. He has 28 days in which to appeal.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A more balanced defence partnership between Europe and the United States, and the prospect of a united Europe helping to reduce international military tension, were two aspects of Britain's joining the Common Market which ought to appeal particularly to the American Government, Mr Heath said yesterday.

Having sold the value of British entry to a majority of his own party, Mr Heath, who was speaking at the convention of the American Bar Association, held in London, was faced with the easy job of convincing America that closer British alignment with the Six would not mean the severing of traditional Anglo-American agreements.

For its part, the US Government, represented yesterday by the Under-Secretary of State, Mr John Irwin, is ready to give its paternal blessing, not least because European countries would bear a greater share of the cost of defence programmes which, until now, has fallen on American shoulders.

Mr Irwin said: "Our support for a strong, cohesive Europe is the intimate relationship between Western Europe's interests and our own. We do not share the fear that a strong Europe will be adverse to the interests of the United States."

Mr Heath cooed in similar tones: "Our ultimate purpose must be a more balanced defence partnership with you. And, with the enlargement and development of the Community, this, I believe, will become more possible."

Britain understood the US feeling that Europe should be responsible for a greater share of the burden of the defence of the West.

While the presence of US

Focus on Europe

The next article in the Guardian series Focus on Europe—Malcolm Stuart on the effect of the Common Market on the Sparkbrook and Yardley constituencies of Birmingham—will appear in tomorrow's paper.

forces in Europe was an essential guarantee of the credibility of NATO's strategy, a billion dollars was to be spent by European members of the alliance on a defence improvement programme.

Mr Heath acknowledged the important initiative of President Nixon towards China. For its part, the West would make its voice heard with ever greater respect if it was backed by a common Western European policy.

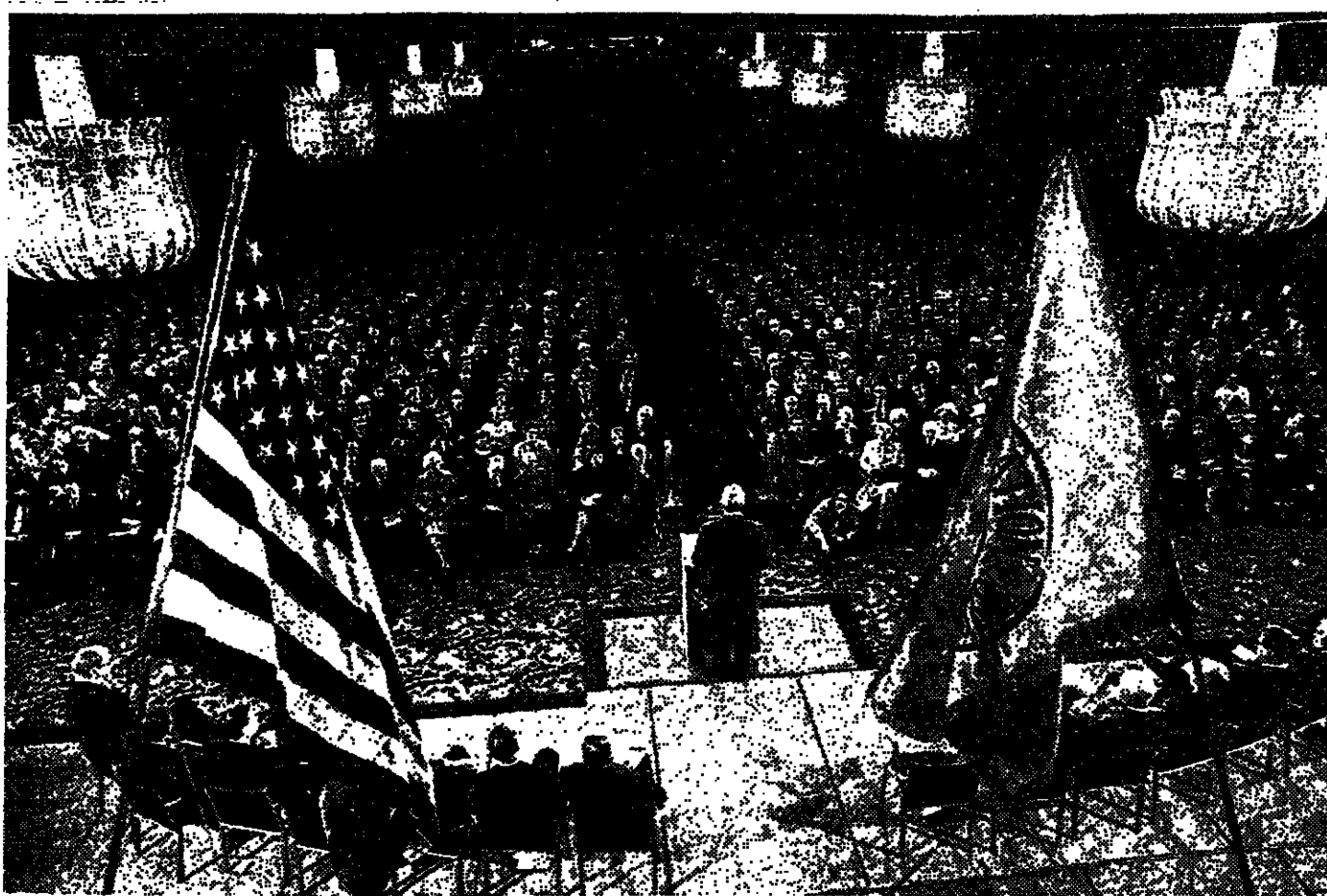
He added: "At their meeting at The Hague in December 1969, the Heads of Government of the Six declared their commonness of the role that a united Europe had to play in promoting the relaxation of international tension and rapprochement among all peoples—and first and foremost among those of the European continent."

Fears that this unity would endanger the expansion and freedom of trade between Europe and the United States were discounted by the Prime Minister. The enlargement of the Six would not lead to the creation of an inward-looking economic bloc.

Mr Irwin mentioned the benefit of economic relations, and noted that only with respect to agricultural exports had "the protectionist policies of the Community created problems between us."

On defence, Mr Nixon's administration was sure substantial numbers of US forces were still required in Europe, and these, with the cooperation of the Allies, would be maintained and improved, not reduced, "unless there is reciprocal action with respect to the forces ranged against us."

On President Nixon's proposed visit to China, Mr Irwin said that it illustrated the US belief that "any nation can be our friend without being another nation's enemy."



Mr Heath addressing the American Bar Association meeting in London yesterday.

Soft sell for the tourists

By our Correspondent

VISITORS to Salisbury Cathedral can now drink Coke and coffee in the cloisters. The cathedral chapter has resigned itself to a little commercialism to help the church maintenance programme, estimated to cost about 15p a minute.

The head verger, Mr Bill Haynes, said he personally thought the vending machines were a little distasteful in the cathedral. "They are owned by a local confectioner and we are not making much money on them. The machines' instalment was more for the comfort of the many tourists we depend on for donations. Commercialism at the cathedral is certainly not a Christian. Besides the staff who could not cook for themselves."

Welfare should not just mean higher pensions, he said. Higher pensions could not prevent isolation, or provide meals for those who could not cook for themselves. The council, though welcoming the Government's decision to raise pensions by £1, the pension award to the over 80s, and the raising of the earnings level, said there was still a strong case for a higher figure for the over-75s. Another pension

Productivity cult hits elderly

Productivity seemed to have become one of the yardsticks of contemporary values and old people were suffering as a result, Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern, said yesterday.

He told the annual meeting of the National Old People's Welfare Council at which Age Concern, the council's new name, was launched—that it was a paradox of modern society that "we can live longer and enjoy life less."

He said the blame could be laid at several doors—successive Governments, local authorities, employers, trade unionists, professional, relatives and neighbours. "In each case the ultimate solution lies in our own hands."

Welfare should not just mean higher pensions, he said. Higher pensions could not prevent isolation, or provide meals for those who could not cook for themselves. The council, though welcoming the Government's decision to raise pensions by £1, the pension award to the over 80s, and the raising of the earnings level, said there was still a strong case for a higher figure for the over-75s. Another pension

increase was needed because of the rise in prices.

Another report by the council said old people were suffering badly from the decline in bus services. Buses had become the poor man's transport, and when services declined, it was the old and the poor who suffered first.

The report went on: "It is clear that pensioners in the country are suffering even greater hardship than those in towns. Elderly people are virtually prisoners to their immediate neighbourhood."

It criticised bus design which made things difficult for the elderly, and said it seemed reasonable that buses should have seats where old people, the disabled or pregnant women had priority.

Pit reopens

Bevercotes Colliery, Nottinghamshire's £18 millions showpiece pit reopened yesterday after three years. The colliery closed because of geological problems, and hundreds of miners were transferred to other pits.

Chips—a weighty problem

SEVERAL chip shops are to be reported to the Southampton health authorities following a consumer survey.

The consumer action magazine "Consuming Interest" lists the seven worst shops where chips are "anaemic, soggy, tasteless, pallid and unappealing, bitter, earthy, greasy, and flourless." The surveys are to go to the Federation of Fish Fryers.

The survey found that for four pence, the weight of chips varied from four ounces to eight ounces. The survey adds: "We weighed each survey (minors wrapping), noted the type of wrapping, the temperature of the chips, their appearance, condition of the premises and finally, the team of six sampled them."

The survey says that the amount of chips can depend upon the strength and vigour of the arm behind the scoop; attention paid by the server to the job in hand; customer relationship; sex of customer and/or server; time of evening when customer is served; weather; practised eye of server.

Nuffield grants still falling

By our Science Correspondent

Grants distributed by the Nuffield Foundation amounted to just over £1,250 million in 1970, a decline of £30,000 since the peak year of 1965, says the foundation's annual report today.

Its income depended almost entirely, until May this year, on the original holding of 39,500,000 ordinary shares in the British Leyland Motor Corporation. In May the foundation sold 14,500,000 shares to provide some £6 million for diversification and, hopefully, for an increased income.

The foundation's finance officer, Mr W. D. Scott, emphasised yesterday that the uncertain financial position cannot affect grants already made.

Medical school

The largest medical grant in the present report is £77,700 to the new medical school at Southampton University for studies of community medicine.

Among several major grants is one of £69,150 to the Higher Education Research Unit at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine for a study of the strategy of decision-making in the field of future needs and resources in higher education.

On current projections the total number of students in higher education may exceed 800,000 by 1981, says the report. The pressure for places will therefore be greater than during the past decade, and the present rate of national economic development "will increasingly make it impossible for expenditure to keep pace with the growth in numbers."

Since a series of difficult choices will face those determining policy, there is a need now for the systematic examination of the consequences of alternative decisions in the allocation of resources.

Pc coshed by bank raiders

Pc Ernest Dixon, aged 37, was coshed yesterday when he tried to stop three armed raiders as they left Lloyds bank in High Road, North Finchley. He was taken to hospital with a black and blue eye and cuts to the head and fingers.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

Australian National University

LECTURER IN ENGLISH

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in English in the Department of English, Faculty of Arts, Australian National University. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of English to students of the Faculty of Arts. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

Australian National University

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Chemistry in the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry to students of the Research School of Chemistry. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

Australian National University

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Chemistry in the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry to students of the Research School of Chemistry. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

Australian National University

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Chemistry in the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry to students of the Research School of Chemistry. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

Australian National University

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Chemistry in the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry to students of the Research School of Chemistry. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

Australian National University

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

Department of Statistics

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Statistics in the Faculty of Economics, Australian National University. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Statistics to students of the Faculty of Economics. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

Australian National University

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Chemistry in the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry to students of the Research School of Chemistry. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

Australian National University

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Chemistry in the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry to students of the Research School of Chemistry. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

Australian National University

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Chemistry in the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry to students of the Research School of Chemistry. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

Australian National University

RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Chemistry in the Research School of Chemistry, Australian National University. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry to students of the Research School of Chemistry. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Bradford

Research Studentship

Applications are invited for S.R.C. Research Studentships in the Department of Chemistry, University of Bradford. The holder of the post will be responsible for the research in the Department of Chemistry. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Cape Town

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Associate Professor in Mathematics in the Department of Mathematics, University of Cape Town. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Mathematics to students of the Department of Mathematics. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Cape Town

PROFESSORS IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Professor in the Graduate School of Business, University of Cape Town. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Business to students of the Graduate School of Business. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Bristol

Department of Extra-Mural Studies

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Bristol. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Extra-Mural Studies to students of the Department of Extra-Mural Studies. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Liverpool

TUTOR IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Tutor in Social Work, University of Liverpool. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Social Work to students of the Department of Social Work. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Liverpool

TUTOR IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Tutor in Social Work, University of Liverpool. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Social Work to students of the Department of Social Work. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Glasgow

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

Applications are invited for two posts in the grade of Assistant Librarian in the University of Glasgow. The holder of the post will be responsible for the library in the University of Glasgow. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Hull

Department of Applied Physics

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Applied Physics in the Department of Applied Physics, University of Hull. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Applied Physics to students of the Department of Applied Physics. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Hull

M.Sc. IN INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Industrial Psychology in the Department of Industrial Psychology, University of Hull. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Industrial Psychology to students of the Department of Industrial Psychology. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Hull

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for S.R.C. Research Studentships in the Department of Industrial Psychology, University of Hull. The holder of the post will be responsible for the research in the Department of Industrial Psychology. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Hull

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for S.R.C. Research Studentships in the Department of Industrial Psychology, University of Hull. The holder of the post will be responsible for the research in the Department of Industrial Psychology. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Manchester

SENIOR LECTURER IN ANAESTHETICS

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Senior Lecturer in Anaesthetics in the Department of Anaesthetics, University of Manchester. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Anaesthetics to students of the Department of Anaesthetics. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of New England

ARMED, NEW SOUTH WALES

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in Armed, New South Wales, University of New England. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Armed, New South Wales to students of the Department of Armed, New South Wales. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Hull

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for S.R.C. Research Studentships in the Department of Industrial Psychology, University of Hull. The holder of the post will be responsible for the research in the Department of Industrial Psychology. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Hull

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for S.R.C. Research Studentships in the Department of Industrial Psychology, University of Hull. The holder of the post will be responsible for the research in the Department of Industrial Psychology. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Hull

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for S.R.C. Research Studentships in the Department of Industrial Psychology, University of Hull. The holder of the post will be responsible for the research in the Department of Industrial Psychology. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Rhodesia

Faculty of Education

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Lecturer in the Faculty of Education, University of Rhodesia. The holder of the post will be responsible for the teaching of Education to students of the Faculty of Education. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Rhodesia

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Research Fellow in the Faculty of Education, University of Rhodesia. The holder of the post will be responsible for the research in the Faculty of Education. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Rhodesia

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Research Fellow in the Faculty of Education, University of Rhodesia. The holder of the post will be responsible for the research in the Faculty of Education. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Rhodesia

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Research Fellow in the Faculty of Education, University of Rhodesia. The holder of the post will be responsible for the research in the Faculty of Education. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

University of Rhodesia

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Research Fellow in the Faculty of Education, University of Rhodesia. The holder of the post will be responsible for the research in the Faculty of Education. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £4,500 p.a. plus superannuation. The closing date for applications is 30.08.1971.

POLYTECHNICS

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

Research Assistants

A number of research appointments will be available from September 1971, for work in the fields listed below. Candidates should have an Honours degree and may be expected to register for a higher degree.

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

Research Assistants

A number of research appointments will be available from September 1971, for work in the fields listed below. Candidates should have an Honours degree and may be expected to register for a higher degree.

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

Research Assistants

A number of research appointments will be available from September 1971, for work in the fields listed below. Candidates should have an Honours degree and may be expected to register for a higher degree.

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

Research Assistants

A number of research appointments will be available from September 1971, for work in the fields listed below. Candidates should have an Honours degree and may be expected to register for a higher degree.

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

Research Assistants

A number of research appointments will be available from September 1971, for work in the fields listed below. Candidates should have an Honours degree and may be expected to register for a higher degree.

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

A number of research appointments will be available from September 1971, for work in the fields listed below. Candidates should have an Honours degree and may be expected to register for a higher degree.

Adrian Mitchell and Mike Westbrook have made to Kenneth Tynan's commission a musical for our times called 'Tyger,' based on William Blake and his contemporaries. Tonight it opens at the National's overspill house, the New Theatre. Ronald Atkins interviews Westbrook and Michael McNay interviews Mitchell.

"I KNEW THE USUAL things, but working on 'Tyger' made me aware of his incredible directness and freshness. The language itself is so forceful that the words cut right through you. I find that it ties up with some pop figures, particularly with the way Bob Dylan uses a contemporary folk-song idiom to put over quite complex ideas."

Thus Mike Westbrook on William Blake. Having spent the past three months writing the music for 'Tyger,' arranging it for an octet and rehearsing the singers, he is well placed to pass judgment. Mentioning Bob Dylan in the same breath offers a clue as to the kind of music he has written and, since he is known as a jazz musician, this may raise a few eyebrows. Also, his compositions have at times been criticised by people, myself among them, as lacking form: can such a man discipline himself to write a musical?

Actually, he has long been more than capable of organising his material. While he was leading the most famous of his groups, the sextet which included John Surman and Mike Osborne, he may have decided that such strong soloists should not be hemmed in, but I recall being vastly attracted by Westbrook's constructive sense the first time I heard him. The actual orchestration can be pretty basic, his method resembles that of an architect who chooses the site, lays down the ground plan and tosses the rest of the designing over to other hands. "Programming emotions" is his own vivid phrase.

He has always picked the men that he wanted to hear, and has tried to bring out those characteristics which he admires in their playing. In this, though you cannot compare their technical skills, he reminds one of Duke Ellington. Both relish, for instance, the chance to let the eccentric mannerisms of some of their musicians blossom out of a fairly conventional setting, and they both lean towards the dramatic. Ellington is a poet and verbaliser supreme who has built a fantasy world: his own ur-Harlem where everyone is swinging and everyone is cool. Duke above all. Background music for exotic floor-shows made his name, and he has often been involved with the theatre and with television.

The titles of Westbrook's major, or most sizeable works — "Marching song," "Metropolis," "Earthrise," "Copan/Backtrack" — suggest some kind of story or message, and in fact the last two must be seen to be fully enjoyed. Each of the four represents a different type of music, a stage in his career. "Marching song" is programmatic, literary, anti-war: it combines portentous orchestral writing with avant-garde jazz solos. In "Metropolis," Westbrook evokes the tension of a large city by introducing rock rhythms and electric instruments. "Earthrise" provides superb mixed-media entertainment in which, unlike most such attempts, Westbrook's music

and the visual creations of John Fox complement each other perfectly. It marked the first time that Norma Winstone sang with Westbrook, and it has also begun to symbolise his strange, latter-day fascination for the standard jazz orchestra. With "Copan/Backtrack," he has plunged into electronic music.

The work is based on three separate time spans, running concurrently but divided into various lengths. Each of the segments is devoted to one musician; when his time is up another takes over until, after seven hours, the three sequences merge and the piece ends. Every note—sound, rather—is improvised yet the form is rigidly controlled.

It is worth remembering that Westbrook was trained as an artist, and that he is completely self-taught in music. He has led bands of different shapes and sizes for at least 15 of his 35 years, but he has been writing and composing full-time for barely four years. In this period he has made four records and won limited acclaim. He has also listened intently, and as the musicians in his groups have changed so has his music been more influenced from outside. But he always moves, he insists, "at my own pace."

At present he is involved with pop. "It has extended my vocabulary. I always used to call myself a jazzman, but there was only a certain range of sources I could explore. If you say that you are a popular composer, in the broadest sense, then immediately you have a whole world of music on which you can draw. It has opened up for me a fresh circle of musicians. Some of the musicians in the show have worked only in pop, and I have learnt a lot from them. His latest sextet has included Norma Winstone as a key member and Westbrook has written several songs, often with words by his wife, Caroline. Even so he was intending to put together a separate group that would forget about solos and would exist just for his songs. Now "Tyger" has given him his chance.

The little I have heard of the show's music has impressed me. For Blake's "A Poison Tree," for example, the tune expands as the poem grows more intense; Westbrook's arrangement elaborates the melody at the same time as it underpins the singer, and he effectively contrasts the electric guitars with the more human-sounding brass instruments. Such themes may be short and simple but, through perhaps some well-disguised harmonic twist, they open out a world of surprising richness. Simplicity coupled with "richness" may be one of the most valuable gifts a jazz/pop musician can have: it is certainly the rarest. When one has praised Westbrook's ability as a talent spotter and saluted what another musician has called his epic imagination, it may be that the part of his music that really counts is a piece like "Sad song" from "Marching song," "Earthrise" provides superb mixed-media entertainment in which, unlike most such attempts, Westbrook's music



picture by Peter Johns

"It is not unexpected that the poetry of feeling today, looking for ancestors, should light on William Blake. But what is curious is that Blake's work should have been accepted in toto." — Roy Fuller, "Owls and Artificers" (1968).

"The tigers of wrath are wiser than the horses of instruction." — William Blake.

ADRIAN MITCHELL has not read Roy Fuller's attack on the trendies, thinly disguised as six Oxford lectures and published as "Owls and Artificers." So he is not acquainted with Professor Fuller's references to "windy spurling and bombinating inflated and noisy verse on public themes drawn from such work as Vietnam protest poetry." Adrian Mitchell is not mentioned by name, but if he isn't one of the targets then Roger McGough is the poet laureate.

In any case, Mitchell thinks that literary feuds are a waste of energy, and apologises for the self-indulgence with which he included a couple of lines about Alvarez and Ian Hamilton, two of his literary enemies, in his new collection of poetry published last week ("Ride the Nightmare," Cape, 80p). If you mention criticism of the Fuller sort, he answers with a quick counter-attack. Fuller is not, it seems, a poet Mitchell derives much pleasure from. "I've heard Roy Fuller read his poems." Quick smile.

The critics of popular spoken verse argue that however it is treated, verse is still words, and is good or bad by a golden standard. However blurred the distinctions may become there is still, to adopt Roy Fuller's categories, highbrow, middlebrow, and kitsch. Mitchell says this misses the point that reading poetry intended for such taking is like reading a play: it can be done but a dimension is missing.

His ambition is to see a really popular poetry, poetry that appeals to millions of people ("No, not by Rod McKuen"), and popular drama. John Arden is his idea of a really popular dramatist and to the objection that actually Arden's plays have been rather unpopular, he argues patiently that

they have hardly been presented popularly. "They've been done in conventional theatres on the whole, and you've had to pay a lot of money to see them and most people won't go near them. They're certainly not commercial."

Which brings us to "Tyger," a musical that is being performed in an undoubtedly conventional theatre and for a lot. Mitchell has worked for the theatre before. He wrote the lyrics for "US" and adapted the Marat-Sade for the Aldwych and has collaborated with students at Lancaster University and Bradford. Tyger springs from a short apprenticeship, but a sweet one.

Before all that, Mitchell was indentured for three years on the "Oxford Mail," working as a reporter in a claustrophobic room which ended by giving him nightmares. An obliging doctor gave him a note saying that he was working in inhumane conditions, so he left for the haven of the "Evening Standard" Londoner's Diary. And

before all that, he had been at Oxford University, where the literary set in the mid-fifties was people like George Macbeth and Anthony Thwaite.

Mitchell liked it, even though he was at Christ Church, because it was the kind of place where you could wake a friend at midnight with a newly-composed poem and he would be pleased. He was trying to free himself from fearful symmetry: "all the weight there was to write very strict form and rather ironic understatements."

How far he has succeeded in breaking away from that Roy Fuller can judge best; at any rate Mitchell is confident enough now to juxtapose his own words and Blake's in "Tyger," though confidence was not the word you would think of at lunch with him during the public previews, when they were still altering, adding and deleting and Mitchell was looking like a distraught Cassandra.

He has sat through the rehearsals under the co-directors, Michael Blake and John Dexter, sending them neatly typed memos once a week, twice if things were getting to the nailing stage. It has been four years in the writing, on and off: he was commissioned by Kenneth Tynan and hopes that the work will be popular enough to stay in the repertory, but also flexible enough to be adapted by other groups all over the country.

He asked Mike Westbrook to compose the music because he likes Westbrook's jazz. "This kind of music has a very lyrical line and a very hard beat: the kind of toughness of line of the electric guitar is like the toughness of Blake's line." Blake in the musical (Gerald James) sings his own lines; the others have Mitchell's. The dialogue is a composite of Blake from letters and annotations and Mitchell. Even if it goes well, nothing the critics can say will match the time Mitchell played the fourth crowd man in a production by Patrick Drumgoole of "Julius Caesar." "Felix Barker compared me in the 'Evening News' with Harpo Marx. I thought, right. I've made it. That's all I've ever wanted anyone to say. I've done it."

TYGERS OF WRATH



William Blake by Richard Yeard

review



Shirley Verrett: RPN

FESTIVAL HALL

Robin Denslow

Folk festival

TWO HIGHLY ambitious, very different British festivals between them manage to include many of the key figures of the folk revival and its merger with rock. The first, at the Festival Hall, on Saturday was the "six hour folk-in" to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the English Folk Dance and Song Society. It was a slickly produced, agreeably unsolemn occasion, full of Morris dancers, sword dancers, and mass participation by a very English but happily self-conscious audience.

There were brief sets by some of the singers, who have been most responsible for getting the folk revival

established. They ranged from the Coppers, a family group from Sussex, whose fine unaccompanied harmony singing has been copied recently by amplified groups to the High Level Ranters, the best folk band in the North East, right through to Steeleye Span.

Next Saturday's festival at Topham Manor Park, near Lincoln, also includes Steeleye, and takes over where the EFDSS would want to leave off. It's by far the most impressive bill of its kind that has ever been presented in Britain, an almost astonishing line-up of British and American contemporary folk-artists, with scarcely an unimportant performer booked. From America there is James Taylor (who promises to be even better than at the Festival Hall, for without Carole King and Jo Mama there will be less of a family circus atmosphere), the Byrds (playing an acoustic set), Tim Hardin, Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee and Tom Paxton.

From Britain, there's the Incredible String Band, Sandy Denny (making her first major concert appearance since she decided to go solo), and a rare chance to hear Fairport's Dave Swarbrick and Steeleye's Martin Carthy teamed up as a duo again. In terms of sheer size it promises to be the biggest folk event in Britain for years. Those more elderly EFDSS members who noticeably shuddered when Steeleye started to play on Saturday night may not approve of it all, but they are at least partly responsible.

NEWCASTLE

William Varley

Student art

IT SEEMED like a good idea, I suppose, for the Fine Art Department of the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to celebrate the university's centenary with an exhibition of work by distinguished former students. But it is an idea which presupposes that good students become even better artists or that having produced interesting work they will undoubtedly loan it for a show of this nature. Suffice it to say, anyway, that this can hardly be the glittering display of mature talent that the organisers hoped for: indeed, the

margin of quality between the young artists here and those of established reputation is negligible.

Quite outstanding as a coherent contribution, though, is Ian Stephenson's work. Nothing is better than his delicate speckled "Protoplastes of 1962" which develops the cubist ideas of his "Refracted Forms" (1959), while the larger, almost symmetrical spectral clouds of "Diorama" (1967) is full of rhythmic undercurrents of colour structures. Mark Lancaster's new squeeze-applied "futurist paintings" I liked much less. I suspect that they start in fact from landscape planes observed through the distorting barrier of a Cambridge window. His best piece, the watercolour "Michaelmas Study" suggests this, though it looks positively romantic compared to Michael Erick's austere systematic work near by. Among the sculptors M. Lyons's architectural and yet sensuous "Niagara" and Matt Rugg's "Fall," in which paint metamorphoses into falling lozenges, are hearteningly substantial.

NUREMBERG

Caroline Tisdall

Art biennale

RUNNING CONCURRENTLY with the Dürer celebrations in Nuremberg is the 1971 Nuremberg Biennale. In tune with everything else going on in the city, this biennale takes its cue from the master: Dürer's interest in the theory of art and mathematical or conceptual speculation. Cumbrously entitled: "Beauty—I don't know what it is: Artists, their Theories and Work," it is an enormous ramble through the history of art from Leonardo to Warhol and Morris. Included as "thinking" artists of one sort or another are Delacroix, Signac, Runge, Schlemmer, El Lissitzky, Tatlin, Klee, Kandinsky, Albers, Yves Klein, Manzoni, Fontana, Agam and a whole range of conceptual art from Sol Le Witt's grids to Robert Smithson's film of the Great Salt Lake, Utah.

The result is as confusing as it seems, and stems from a basic misconception: that there could be such a thing as an "unthinking" artist in the past place. If you try to set up an

exhibition by picking out the artists with theories and philosophies of one kind or the other you land up with a survey show, particularly in the twentieth century. The gaps occur only when artists themselves have deliberately avoided theory, or verbalised theory at any rate. The Proposition for an Experimental Biennale in Venice last year avoided this pitfall. Much of the same material was used, but attention was directed at the theme and work itself, rather than didactic comprehensiveness. This is surprising, since the organisers of the Nuremberg exhibition also collaborated at Venice.

The show is subdivided into sections into which artists of different eras have been grouped, sections like "Body and Space": Leonardo, Dürer, Schlemmer, Gris. Each artist is represented by work and words, and thoughts become dangerously like slogans when taken out of context. There are classic reversals of attitude. Leonardo on the one hand proclaiming that "There is no true human progress unless it is mathematically sound," while Duchamp turns the tables: "Art is the only thing left to man that doesn't let science have the last word." You wouldn't expect Mondrian and Oldenburg to agree but their statements polarise them entirely: Mondrian: "Not the individual, but the universal"; Oldenburg: "Nature only has meaning when someone's looking at it."

I really don't think there's much to be gained from this sort of didactic distortion. There's a great deal of magnificent work gathered together in the exhibition, and the shame is that the manner of presentation makes it well nigh impossible to look at.

The Nuremberg Biennale in the Kunsthalle and the Künstlerhaus until August 1.

FESTIVAL HALL

Philip Hope-Wallace

Maria Stuarda

AT WHAT moment in the history of musical taste in this country in the past two decades could you have forecast the spectacle of a London audience

beside itself with frenzy for a revival in concert form of "Maria Stuarda," one of Donizetti's minor tragic masterpieces? Even after the war, the notion of bringing back "Lucia" was scouted. Now the Master of Bergamo is at the rose and zenith of posthumous fame.

This concert performance, which we owe to the enterprise of Denny Daviss, was the occasion for a return to the Festival Hall of two superb artists of the genuine bel canto: the ebony Shirley Verrett as the First Elizabeth, an unlikely choice for the red-headed monarch whose emanations were Tudor rather than African, but quite splendid and vibrant in (appropriate) electric blue; and Montserrat Caballé, whose is probably the nearest our generation is ever going to get to Tetrastini redheads.

The Spanish diva is at the moment in what the Victorians used to call "an interesting condition," what suburban French call "Future Maman." But both her deportment and her vocal line were impeccable: marvellously sustained, long pianissimo, clean attack, sighing pertamenti and passionate declarations of innocence. This is a Maria Queen of Scots who rises to heights of expressive grandeur in the final scenes at Fotheringhay and covers under Elizabeth's insults in the scene where Schiller allows (unhistorically) the two cousin queens to have an encounter (with Donizetti's barber shop quartet to back them up).

Mme Caballé sang "Quando di luce" after the confession and "Se un giorno" (before approaching the scaffold) with ravishing, controlled and transcendent tone. Seraphic singing to which no words do justice.

I would not like to defend all Donizetti's music at the bar of heaven. Some of it is the stuff of quadrilles for the Bal Mabille. But his know-how is terrific; he never wastes a good idea; the opera (like "Lucia" for that matter) is splendidly organised, and given artists fired by the chances presented to their art, the whole effect is rich and even noble. I record the name of José María Carreras also who sang the tenor rôle of Leicester (proposing to Mary among other quixotic acts). He started nervously but held his own better and better as the evening went on: Gwynne Howell, excellent at Talbot, Brian Kemp and Sally Lesage, comprimario rôles. Royal Choral Society and New Philharmonia did very well under Maestro Assensio. There were gestures but no "actings" this time. Only, it seemed sometimes, a gale of applause.

THOMAS WISEMAN
NFT's forties film season

'Central to the entire convention was the imponderable nature of women, creatures whose sexuality was a golden fleece to be stolen by dint of cunning and bravery.'

I HAVE TO ADMIT that it is a mockery of judgment and taste a critical standards, but when I think the films of the forties (a season which begins at the National Film Theatre tomorrow) the images that flood up of their own volition are not the most estimable nature. On the contrary, they are of Rita Hayworth in black satin, long gloves, flaunting red hair like a mullet, or of Joe Crawford square-shouldered in min blank-faced with passion, suddenly producing a revolver out of a capacious pocket to a thunderbolt of music from Dr. Miles Ross, or of the sword scene on the face of George Macraedy with cold sexual rage, or Bette Davis voice become more and more precise, modulated as the hysteria in her eye mounts, or Dan Duryea turning from cocky sadist into snivelling rat, or James Wong Howe's tracery shadows.

Time has a brutish way of revisiting one's past judgments and tastes with total indifference to their worthiness: many of the films we tended to sneer at in those days have stayed in the mind, have retained their vitality, any rate in recollection, while the more serious and worthwhile works have become faded.

Would I today really admire "The Best Years of Our Lives" as I evidently did in 1947 or 1948 as a very young film critic? There is an opportunity to find out, for this is one of the films included in the NFT season, but probably won't bother, whereas I am determined to see "Gilda," which I am sure I didn't approve of critically, but Rita first did her great dance lips and hair equally red, shoulders bare as white, her movements a compendium of erotica. At least that is how I remember it.

Of course it was kitsch, but it stayed in my mind while many film that I regarded more highly, considered serious and important and having something to say, like "Hour of the Brave" or "The Gentleman Agreement" and "The Snake Pit," now produce no images and arouse me no desire to see them again.

And then there are all those films in which Joan Crawford or Bette Davis or Miriam Hopkins came down a great curving marble staircase (probably the same one) and either shot somebody from the half landing or fell down the remaining stairs, shooting in the process. These sort of films were called "A Stolen Life" or "The Great Lie" or "Deception" or "Mildred Pierce" or "Now Voyager," and more often than not Claude Rains was in them too, either as a wise owl of a psychoanalyst or, alternatively, as a husband exacting the maximum revenge for his cuckoldry. In recollection, these performances merge into a single image, I can see again and again the sudden climactic turn in which the urbane goes from Rains's face to be replaced by biting scorn. It was typecasting, but it was really what movies in the forties were about, the establishment of a whole other world, in which stars and character actors had their assigned rôles to re-enact again and again.

With the best of them cliché was transmuted (though we didn't always see that at the time) and a grotesque character established. Ironically, therefore, it was the performers who were always the same who expressed in their performances some essence of their time.

Of these types, the fatal woman was perhaps the most characteristic, and Rita Hayworth her most irresistible exponent. Typically, this kind of woman sang in a night club, usually in Buenos Aires, or Rio, and had what was known as a past, the murkiness of which was helied by the beguiling frankness of her eyes. The pattern was that the hero, who moved on the fringes of the seamy life but was never quite corrupted by it, went through the stages of being suspicious, enamoured and finally besotted by the fatal woman, whose ultimate fatality would be revealed by the final tortuous unwinding of "the truth," which usually took the form of a long speech of confessional exposition, in which all the intricate inter-relationships of the characters were set straight, prior to explosion.

There was the hero who drifted into the underworld, usually some kind of South American, and a whole lot of the woman of the piece—that very forties type, the adventures, half whore, half redeeming angel—was held captive for some reason of her past. There was always a ferociously urbane figure, played by George Macraedy or Claude Rains or Conrad Veidt, who somehow controlled this woman, loved her with an implacable coldness, and from whose power the intruding hero sought to free her. It was as ritualised as fable, and in the best of the films as meaningful, if the apparent transgressions against "reality" could be tolerated.

Central to the entire convention was the imponderable nature of women, creatures whose sexuality was a golden fleece to be stolen by dint of cunning and bravery, and granted only after the hero had passed through the initiation rite of beatings, humiliations, betrayals. Women like Joan Crawford in "Humoresque" were as complex as a Bach fugue, and tended to walk into the Pacific Ocean while their violinist wistful lover plays the Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde" on the radio.

Against such impenetrable mysteriousness the men, like John Garfield, had only the defence of their rudeness. Love invariably began with a foreplay of insults from the man, and the worse the hero's manners the more talent he was assumed to have. It was hackneyed, and absurd, but there is an unbroken thread of meaning to be unlocked from these melodramas.

These sort of films were made by Jean Negulesco and Michael Curtiz and Charles Vidor and Curtis Bernhardt and Irving Rapper, who haven't on the whole been in names with the exception perhaps of Curtis, whose "Casablanca" was always a crowd-pleaser. Others tended to get fairly cool treatment, and I suspect that we may have done some of them less than justice. It will be interesting to see if the NFT season bears this out.

FASHION GUARDIAN

A birth in Venice



THEY TOLD us that Giuliana Camerino had bought, at an auction sale, a charming little Venetian island—much in the same way as they might have said she had bought a charming little Venetian ornament. The island, situated between the sea and the Lagoon, is called the Polveriera delle Vignole, and the original powder magazine is still there. It dates back to the great and glorious era of the Venetian Republic, and more recently has had other uses.

Napoleon used it to hide the treasures he carried away from Venice. Giuliana Camerino used it last week for the presentation of her latest "Roberta" collection. A presentation enlivened by carnival characters. There was a dwarf, a Negro dancer, some Marco Polo ponies, a dignified elephant and a disdainfully supercilious camel. These last two were slung around with the handbags, shoulder satchels, and valises that are endemic to the Roberta operation.

How these outsize animals were transported to the deserted little island we do not know, so let us imagine the elephant and the camel each lording it in his private gondola. We ourselves were transported from the Excelsior Hotel, at the Lido, by swift motor-launch. After the fashion show and *al fresco* refreshment on the island, we re-embarked. This time our launch travelled slowly, being escorted by three Venetian state galleys.

Our destination was an illuminated raft, moored in the Lagoon near the entrance to the Grand Canal. The raft

was surrounded by various small craft, from which a five-course meal was miraculously conjured up, as though straight from the waters. There was music and singing and dancing into the small hours, as befits a Venetian night.

It was, in fact, the second night of a two-day divertissement. The previous evening, after a rooftop party over the Roberta boutique, we had been taken by gondola to a *squero*, one of the few remaining yards where gondolas are built and repaired. Supper was served from the woodshed on to candle-lit tables in a piazza which contained every required element of an operatic stage setting, including church and campanile.

A swelling soprano poured out her heart and lungs from a flowery balcony, and a troupe of gondoliers sang to accordion music. Punchinello high-stepped around the tables, distributing gifts to the guests and, rather disturbingly, a *faravassano*, a flame-swallower belched fire from his mouth into the midnight blue.

It was a prodigious celebration in the Venetian tradition of prodigality. Celebration of what? Well, we must come to the point. Celebration of the creation of a new Roberta perfume, called "R".

It is bottled in phials of green Venetian glass; and if time and tide obey Signora Camerino's dictates, these Venetian phials thus extravagantly launched on to the high seas of fashion will wash up in our English shores about the time of the Autumn equinox.

from exile to Alta Moda

THE RIGHT handbag at the right moment was the cornerstone of Giuliana Camerino's 20-odd-year career in fashion. In her late teens during the war, with its increasing Fascist strictures prodded by Nazi racial laws, she made it from Venice to Switzerland, like a character in "The Finzi-Contini Garden," carrying only a few portable valuables—the kind that fitted in her Italian handbag.

Just as she was reduced to scraping the bottom of the bag, financially speaking, a total stranger offered her a price she couldn't resist for it. So Giuliana sold the bag too. Then she took a little of the money to buy a piece of leather, then showed a cobbler how to make a new handbag to her own design.

Later the same sidewalk customer spotted Giuliana with the new bag—and had her arrested for smuggling. After friends and the cobbler's testimony got her off, the publicity landed her in a good job as designer for the rest of the war, and she opened her own business in Venice after it, choosing the name "Roberta." Now the boutique of Roberta di Camerino is like a counterpoise to the cathedral at the opposite end of St. Mark's Square when it comes to attracting foreigners off the street.

Still smart and bold as a young Venetian lion, her handiwork today is providing women around the world with accessories—only now, in Giuliana's view, what a woman wears has become the accessory to what she carries. Buckled straps, leather binding, square-cut and zig-zag insets stud the long-sleeved jersey dresses, the wool-and-cashmere flared coats (both below the knee) in her latest collection.

Silk umbrellas and elaborately wrapped scarf-turbans join the encounter too, since she adds the saddler's details either in the round, as it were, or in facsimile, simply printing them on the fabrics.

Waterproofed hand-woven velvet makes raincoats either in a solid colour, shading from light to dark, or in a pair of bold prints—one inspired by olive-bark swaths, the other by a sea-turtle's back. With a jersey dress, silk turban and umbrella of the same print, they almost camouflage matching handbags and complete sets of luggage.

Here she shows the Venetian genius for reducing structure to pure ornament, with no limit as long as it does not sink under its own weight. The Camerino collection floats like the serenissima at her height: on solid foundations.

- JOHN HART on the Camerino success story
- ALISON ADBURGHAM on a Giuliana Camerino launch



THE Roberta di Camerino fashions. ABOVE: a wool and cashmere coat with woven leather embroidery.

ABOVE LEFT: trompe d'oeil jersey dress with a "sham" apron; basket of natural Mexican cord in colours matching dress and headscarf.

BELOW FAR LEFT: Coat in waterproof velvet, handprinted scarf and "Gladstone" bag.

LEFT: Wool and cashmere coat with cartridge belt in black kidskin, headscarf with cartridge design, and a set of handwoven wool "carpet" bags and hand luggage.

Capucci, determined to take the purest of lines

... and in Rome, John Hart, reports on a strict philosophy in fashion

A TWENTY-YEAR itch sums up Roberto Capucci's feelings about his career in high fashion until he decided something drastic had to be done. "When I see a woman struggling along—*povertà*—overloaded like a pop-poster all I want to do is unburden her, clean her up—purify her." As he claws the air to express his urge in the Italian manner, he looks more than ever like the king of cat-people.

Purification began all-out when he showed his collection for autumn-winter 1970-71 at the Villa Giulia in Rome last July, a historic occasion worthy of a plaque like the one in the Prado rightly declaring "Las Meninas" (the maids of honour) a "culminating work of universal art."

"It was a sort of synthesis of my 20 years in fashion," Capucci explains. "I decided things had reached the point where I had to do away with everything seen before—*basta con tutto visto*." Spectators saw a revelation, but everywhere else in Rome at that moment they and other designers were too busy choosing sides in the mini-midi war to realise how far Capucci had risen above it all.

If women generally missed the message since then, we should blame the communication gap, or barrier as he perceives it, between their better judgment and the most original mind at work in Italian fashion.

"The Media (a term Capucci extends to buyers and retailers) just weren't geared for it." Photographers were "huffed" by the serene line and disarming simplicity of bias-cut folds that come to life when wearers move

like comfortable human beings instead of striking poses. Editors and writers, one of whom actually confessed she felt "purified" by the event, were at a loss to include Capucci in their coverage. "Is there a length" they wondered, "and if so, does it have a name?"

The same perplexity followed Capucci's next phase in the pursuit of purification, his spring-summer 1971 collection shown in January. This time the war was between hotpants and old movies. Photographers demanded "hot pants" (he had no "drawers," he says) but were somewhat mollified by the pictorial possibilities of gowns slit side and front that permit the unloaded woman to show how much harness has gone by the board to purify her.

Still the editors, including one who flatly declared them the most beautiful clothes she had ever seen, decreed the subtle play of pure colour and texture contrasts no match for silk-print pleats, blazers, and ringlet pompoms when it came to layout.

By then Capucci's local customers had formed other ideas. An Italian great lady of fashion consented for the first time, at the plea of one of the world's glossiest magazines, to be photographed at home in selections from her wardrobe. They were all by

have to suffer the doubt and anguish: Am I right or wrong?"

Some in the trade are willing to risk that he's right. Items from his ready-to-wear autumn collection shown in April ("very difficult for me to produce economically") will be available in London at the end of next month at Chryss, 1a Halkin Street. Canadian photographer Roloff Beny, who has "chosen certain aspects of modern Italian culture for his next monumental survey," was advised by a perceptive American fashion editor to include the new Capucci collection.

This, just shown in Rome, gives women another chance, "media" permitting, to let their true adornments—wit, intelligence, and character as well as more carnal endowments—shine

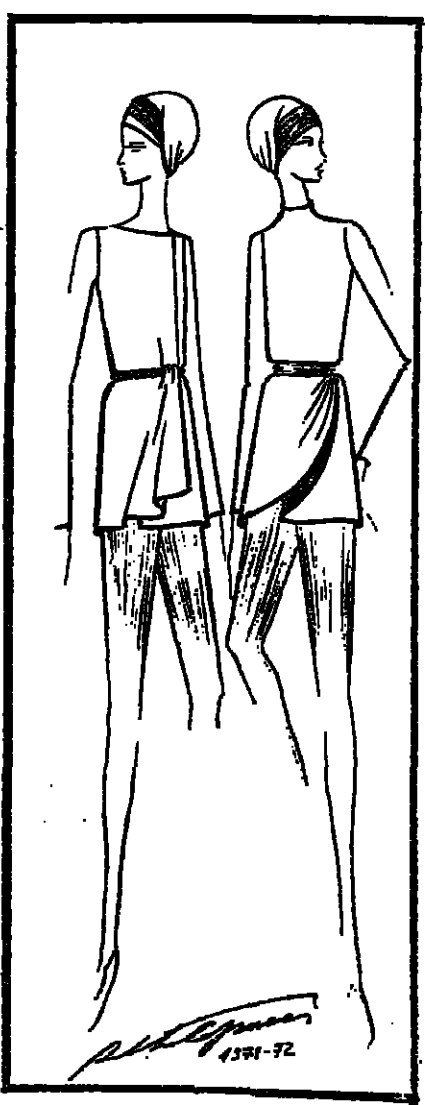
forth instead of hiding them under bushels of ill-assorted junk borrowed from the past. Capucci would like to see them as objects of worship, but not profaned with worthless votive offerings. And he is firmly Italian as to when they should avoid "masquerading": from the age of consent onward.

"I don't want to get too serious about it. This time I think it's a bit livelier, maybe a bit wittier, with a little more pepper." He admits he excludes prints and "fantasy" weaves as a matter of personal taste, but to him mixed patterns in one ensemble constitute a physical burden. He prefers to go on blending elusive natural colours, which are a burden to find right now, with the hammerlock of current taste on the fabric mills. He combines as many as eighteen hues in one gown. "It took weeks to plot."

Short linear tunics and bias-cut leggings have a page-boy flavour, but his clothes look like Giotto's because they are so purely Italian. The only accessory is plaited or embroidered yarn, which he applies in vertical strips to bodices of white chiffon gowns so they cling to the torso like shrunken sweaters. Hoods and wrinkle scarves do away with hats—and hairdos. Length is variable and nameless, the hemlines always fluid.

"I may be looking at fashion with blinkers on, but at least I'm not looking backwards. I don't have to. I have lots of ideas. My main concern now is with the aesthetics of human values."

Asked what sort of handbag best harmonises with these values (the designs the shoes) Capucci says a drawstring reticule would be ideal, and the right shoulder-bag will do. Just keep it pure and simple.



THE GUARDIAN

London

Tuesday July 20, 1971

Mr Barber changes trains

Mr Barber has started a dash for growth. He is right, but his summer mini-Budget marks an about-face in the Government's whole economic strategy. The Chancellor has now taken economic action which even a few weeks ago Ministers dismissed as reckless and impractical. Over the next 12 months the Chancellor expects to see the economy expand by between 4 and 4½ per cent. To achieve this he has commissioned the biggest cut in purchase tax for nearly 20 years, he has effectively abolished hire purchase controls, and he has improved tax incentives for investment. This is in addition to the April Budget measures—many of which are only due to have an effect now—and to the £100 millions infrastructure programme for the development and intermediate areas which was announced last week.

Why has the Cabinet so dramatically abandoned the economic brief which Ministers have defended obstinately through the long spring and summer months of rising unemployment and falling investment? Mr Barber was disarmingly frank in his statement to the House. The fall in the level of economic activity in the first half of this year was much worse than had been expected last April. The Chancellor also appears to have been shaken by the evidence that if he took no action the fall in investment spending and the rise in unemployment would continue. This would have set off on the wrong foot the transition to membership of the EEC.

Fortunately for Mr Barber he had another excuse to hand for changing his mind. The initiative of the Confederation of British Industry in calling for price restraint. Mr Barber claimed, had created a more favourable outlook for inflation. This, in turn, had cleared the way for refutation. Mr Barber and his colleagues are taking a gamble which does not have any exact post-war parallel. The nearest would be Mr Maudling's ill-starred dash for growth in 1963. This time the Government is offering industry and the unions a bargain—higher growth and the prospect of higher real earnings in return for restraint on price and wage increases. There is almost certainly no other way out of the misery of

"stagflation." But will it work? Will consumers react, as they would have done 10 years ago, by going on a spending spree, thus forcing up consumer demand and industrial output? Consumer psychology has been badly shaken both by inflation and employment insecurity. The man in the street has preferred to save much of what inflation has left him after his last pay rise. President Nixon has recently found it remarkably difficult to coax consumers back into the shops. Perhaps Mr Barber will too.

The Chancellor made it plain that the success of his new strategy depends on industry's increasing investment. The new tax allowances are enticing. The fact that the 80 per cent first year investment allowance is only on offer for two years—the two vital years prior to entry into the EEC—might persuade industries which have been holding back because of uncertainties about future growth to commission new capital expenditure. But will businessmen see Mr Barber's growthmanship as a seven-day wonder? Industry will want to be certain that the expansion can be sustained not for one or two years but through the next four or five years.

The only guarantee that this "go" will not be followed by yet another dismal "stop" lies in acceptance of a voluntary price and incomes policy. The Government's conversion here must be welcomed. The ball really is now in the unions' court. Any talk of a return to crude pay norms would be counter-productive. Memories of the Labour Government's incomes policy are too recent and too bitter. The idea in Whitehall now is for the trade unions to take "parallel action" to the CBI. But total pay must be related to total increases in productivity. Allowances must be made for workers who have badly fallen behind in the rat race of the past two years. Allowances must also be made for those workers unable to make a direct productivity contribution. But the TUC must now seek the cooperation of affiliated unions for a policy of restraint and of priority for the low paid. In a mixed economy restraint on prices and wage claims offers working people the only guarantee that real wages can be improved and that the new hope for the unemployed will not be dissipated again.

The pressing need for peace

The Jordanian Government claims that the Army has captured all the Palestinian guerrilla bases in the country and that the guerrillas themselves have been put to flight or taken prisoner. This is a large claim. If true it will have two consequences, one good and one dangerous. The good result will be the restoration of accountable government in Jordan. This is important not merely to the Jordanians but to the whole world. Last year the guerrillas were able to hijack three airliners and land them on Jordanian territory. This outrage was possible only because the guerrillas, as it were, had captured their own island.

The dangerous consequence will be that having nowhere now to hide in Jordan the guerrillas may renew their efforts to restart the suspended Middle East war. They are refugees, after all, as well as guerrillas. Deprived of their comparatively spacious quarters in northern Jordan, they may be tempted to increase their pressure on the other Arab Governments. The Jordanian Army's apparently successful action may mean that there is less time, not more, in which to reach a general settlement. The energy that the guerrillas have been devoting to harassing Jordan could be turned once more against Israel.

The guerrillas cannot honestly complain too much at what the Jordanian Army has done.

They have been harassing Jordan for a long time. In the past three weeks alone, according to the Jordanian Government, they have killed 16 soldiers and 20 civilians and have wounded 19 soldiers and 50 civilians. They have blown up Jordan's only oil refinery. And in Bagdad on June 4 their leaders declared an intention to overthrow King Hussein and his Government. As the King has said, some of the guerrilla organisations want to ignore Israel for the time being and to overthrow the Jordanian Government first—partly because they think this would be easier and partly because some of them are Maoist revolutionaries who disapprove of kings. The guerrillas ought not now to be surprised at what the King has done.

Jordan yesterday said that it regarded as cancelled the Cairo and Amman agreements of last September under which the guerrillas and the Jordanian authorities were supposed to leave each other alone. These agreements were underwritten by the other Arab states, most of whom prefer the guerrillas to the King (or say they do) and who will not hurry to forgive him. The best hope perhaps is that President Sadat will succeed in holding the ring. The left-wing Arab Governments, like the Libyan and the Iraqi, will call for action against Jordan or Israel or both. This could not help. The only way to meet the guerrillas' real needs, for land and prosperity, is by way of a general settlement.

Crime, guilt, and treatment

Mr Mark Carlisle's suggestion that the concept of diminished responsibility could be extended from murder cases to other crimes involving violence is an interesting one. The concept, as an admissible defence, stems from the Homicide Act of 1957 and allows a charge of murder to be reduced to manslaughter. It was natural that in the agonising circumstances where a defendant's life was at stake, juries and courts should have felt happier to have the power available if necessary to accept that his responsibility was "diminished."

In all cases, whether the charge is murder or a lesser offence, courts now have the option of administering a hospital order. Under its terms

a person may be sent, before or after conviction, to a hospital if medical opinion suggests that this is the best course. The defence of diminished responsibility is therefore already to some extent redundant. The question nowadays is put in more absolute terms: is a man responsible or not? What is the medical value of the concept of "diminished" responsibility?

It is probably better to look into the future and argue what the best treatment for a person may be, rather than look into the past and argue exactly what measure of responsibility he had for his actions at the moment the crime occurred. The apportionment of guilt is less important than the choice of the best preventive medicine.

HAD he really poured unwanted brandy into the side of his shoe at Winston Churchill's dinner parties; and how?

"Yes," said Lord Butler. "I did, yes."

Wasn't it uncomfortable?

"Well you see, you've no idea. You had the ordinary wine and sherry, and champagne, and afterwards you had these great bowls of brandy, and the man was told to pour like that [here Lord Butler sloshed the imaginary brandy into imaginary glass]. Then after that, when you got up from table, you were confidently expected to drink whisky and soda. And it's all very well, because I'm quite a tough guy, but I got fed up with it, so..."

But why not into a potted plant or something? And how do you tip brandy unobserved into your shoe?

Lord Butler, who was sitting in an armchair, demonstrated by crossing his legs at the knee, raising the right shoe a little, and then making as if to pour just below the level of the table. "If you put your shoe like this—I bring it to your attention. And when I was in my constituency and being given very bad sherry, I used to do the same. Just down there, you see. It feels a bit squelchy. You have to change when you get home."

Lord Butler, now Master of Trinity and formerly the best Prime Minister we never had, is mighty pleased at the reception his memoirs have been getting. "The Art of the Possible" is selling well, and only a week after publication is due to go into a second printing.

In London, Lord Butler has a gorgeous flat full of jade and Impressionist paintings. When I met him there he was in high spirits saying all the reviews had been good, and that X [naming a man holding high office] had praised it, which surprised him because he had not known the man was capable of reading. Even Wilson's review had been good: he had made the point that a good politician ought sometimes to try for the impossible, but then he would rather have expected him to say that. And Powell's notice had been first class. Though he quarrelled with Enoch on colour and things, he had written an awfully good review.

A few days before, at a publisher's party, I had heard Lord Butler say that there were practically no good autobiographies in the English language. Did he think his was one? He replied that it was a good book, and that having studied the art of autobiography he would put it in the same class as Duff Cooper's, though not as Powell's. He said, in the same class as Rousseau's. It depicted his weaknesses as well as his strengths. It exposed him, and to that extent it was good, though, he said, there was nothing in it like Pepys really, was there?

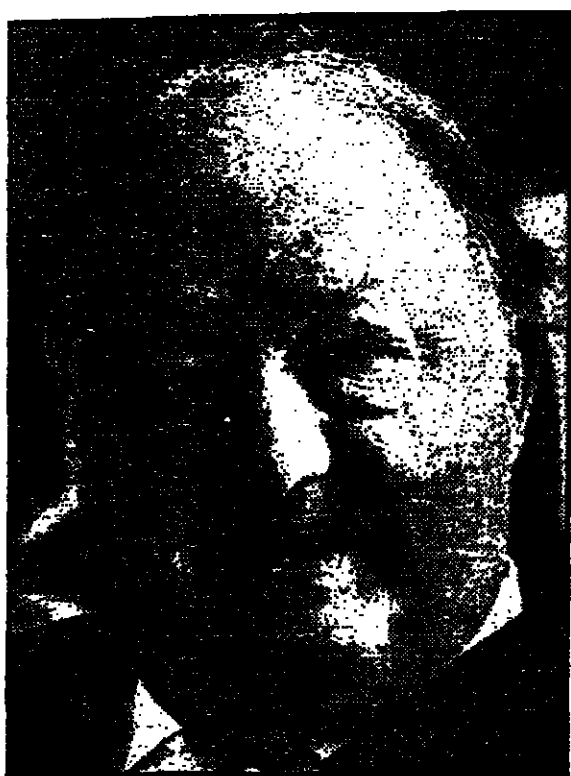
I said there were none of Pepys's—we fished for the word and came up with it together—none of Pepys's escapades and Lord Butler said really none, but he supposed there were some when he was young.

He considers that a higher art than simple autobiography is that of indirect autobiography, as in Maugham's "Of Human Bondage" or "David Copperfield," where the self-life is made into a story, and lives more as a story, but from which the discerning eye can pick out the man.

Lord Butler's greatest unfulfilled ambition, like Lord Reith's of all men, was to become Viceroy of India, and at one point in the book there is an elliptical passage which does not quite make it clear whether he was or was not offered the job by Churchill during the war. He says it is quite clear. Brendan Bracken approached him on behalf of Churchill, and he (Butler) asked for time to consider, thinking all the time that Wavell would get the job anyway.

"I think what Winston probably said to Brendan was, 'Well

The impossible Lord Butler



THE TERRY COLEMAN INTERVIEW

old cock, did he want it or not?' and Brendan said, 'He's very occupied with the Education Bill and I don't think he can,' and Winston said, 'Well, anyway, I'd rather like to appoint Wavell.' Lord Butler does seem remarkably complacent at the way this apparently lifetime ambition escaped him. He says it was rather nice it came his way at all.

Back briefly to escapades, because I wanted to suggest that two references of his were plainly inconsistent in spirit. Early on he mentions, with apparent approval, that his agent at Saffron Walden in the late 1920s advanced the party cause by discreet affairs with the most attractive members of the constituency's women Conservatives. [Long chuckles from Lord Butler.] But later on, referring to the Profumo affair, he says it called in question the very standards of public life. Wasn't this hard on Profumo? After all, Butler was amused by his own agent's affairs? [More chuckles.]

Lord Butler thought Profumo's mistake was to mention women in the House of Commons. Palmerston, O'Connell, and Dilke had never done this. It was awfully hard luck on Profumo, who was a good man, and now he was glad to see him at cocktail parties. "I don't think," said Lord Butler, "that he deserved all this terrible business of giving up his constituency, do you?"

Certainly not. So would he, in a second edition of his memoirs, soften what he said? He said he had it in his mind to do that, and to write at greater length about it.

What about the first time he failed to become Prime Minister, in 1957, and why were there only a few sentences about it?

Lord Butler said it was rather artistic of him to write it that way, because it was such a breathless rush. It was a great surprise that Eden resigned so suddenly. They were all taken by surprise. Then he said: "Macmillan in his ridiculous TV goes on about reading 'Pride and Prejudice' but of course Macmillan was busy all the time.

He wasn't reading 'Pride and Prejudice.' Quite ludicrous. He's hardly ever read 'Pride and Prejudice.' [Laughter.] Well you see, I was taken completely by surprise and was so rushed, that I was really overcome by it. I didn't..."

On to 1963 then. Having failed a second time, he quotes the Chief Whip of the day, with approval, as saying that he could have become Prime Minister but would never again have been happy if he had. Why not? I just do not follow that.

Lord Butler made a list of the times he had been opposed by the Tory backbenchers, at the Treasury, over India, and even going so far back as the Education Bill. He does seem immediately upset by opposition. Even at the Treasury, he said, when he had given them three and a half years of "the best buoyancy we've had," they rallied on him when he got into a scrape in 1955. And at the Home Office, he was "terribly" opposed over birching and flogging, and thinks he had an awful time.

Yes, I said, indeed. But surely any leader should expect some opposition?

Yes, he said, but when the whips told him the preference was for Alec, he thought Oh well, he'd better row in with the team.

This was just too like Enoch Powell's famous television description of the scene in 1963 when he and other Ministers offered to support Butler against Home and, in Powell's phrase, gave Butler a revolver, already loaded for him, so he didn't need to worry about loading it, and did he see that part, it was the trigger, and all he had to do was squeeze that and Home was dead, see?

Lord Butler, highly amused by the recollection, said it made him weep when he saw it on TV.

I asked about his excessive fear of splitting the party. Lord Butler explained that I must remember he was brought up like a Brahmin in the Conservative faith, like one of a priesthood, and then I read out some lines of verse that the young Butler used to quote to himself

when he was a boy at Marlborough, running on the Downs: The rain is on our lips. We do not run for prize. We know not whom we trust. Nor witherward we fare. But we run because we must. Through the great, wide air.

Now, all this about not running for prize, and the rest, was this a fair description of his political career?

Well, he said, he had never thought of it; but there was no doubt that the lines, from Charles Soreley's "Song of the Ungirt Runners," had had a terrific influence on him.

We do not run for prize?—

"Yes, yes; it's rather nice, that."

He had declined two prizes?

"Yes, yes."

Now I think the picture of Lord Butler on the back of his book, a picture taken some years ago, looks rather like one of the young Mussolini. He doesn't see the resemblance, but doesn't mind, since he admired Mussolini's writings on the corporate State before the man went mad and in with Hitler. But this resemblance, and his own just and therefore none too modest estimate of his own memoirs, led me to ask Lord Butler if he thought he had any vanity. He said he didn't think he had as much as he really ought to have had, and that his sense of humour rather precluded vanity. He wished he had had more, and would like to have been more like the young Peel, who was extremely arrogant in his youth, and the young Pitt.

But surely Peel was the classic splitter of his party?

For nearly 20 years afterwards, said Lord Butler, apparently not put off by splits as long as they are safely in history. But I could not resist asking him again about the much-feared split of 1963, which I could never see. Why should he think that the party would have split if he had become leader? Surely a sense of self-preservation would have kept it together? For one thing, Conservative members would not have been anxious to lose their seats?

He considered, and said, "Wilson's idea, of course, is that I'd have won the '64 election."

And would he? The sense of Lord Butler's reply was largely that Alec Douglas-Home was an awfully good fellow.

Early on, Butler was a shrewd observer of constituency realpolitik, realising not only that the discreet affairs of his agent were good for the cause, but also that it is psychologically better for a candidate in a pub to receive half a pint than to give twenty. Had he any more tips for Young Candidates?

He advised a little rebelliousness. He did not think he had enough of that himself. He had been too good. He had obeyed the whips too well. I took him to mean almost a Macmillan kind of rebelliousness.

And then, he said, if I had come to him as a young man of 18 or 21 wanting to get into Parliament, he would have advised me first to get myself, if possible a small means of subsistence, like journalism, and not to leave politics too late, because the cry now for youth; and to read his chapter 2, which sets out the advantages and disadvantages of always being on the inside; and then, having read that, to take a few more chances than he had.

"And also," he said, "I don't at all resent what Wilson said about trying for the impossible. After all, Julius Caesar, whose career as a youth was probably the most dramatic in history—my God, he was always going for the impossible."

Then Lord Butler modulated back to the possible, and the admirer of Peel and Julius Caesar cautiously hoped that, he hadn't made himself out in his book to be any more than he really was, had he?

I thought this was a rhetorical question, but the long silence showed that he expected an answer.

No, I said. Rather less. "Rather less," he said. "Yes."

The Church, sex, and honesty

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Although only a minority of Methodist and other Free Church ministers or Anglican clergy are likely openly to endorse the assertion of the Rev Fred Wilson that "The Church has rarely had an honest sex ethic" none the less this surely is true. Contraception, for instance, had formerly no support, but often pious wrathful hostility, from ecclesiastics until the pioneering work of heretics accumulated such influence as to induce modern religious leaders now to commend it. It took over 50 years for the episcopal Lambeth Assembly to change its judgment from condemnation to approval.

But the Rev Fred Wilson's plea that Christians should now seek enlightenment, very belatedly, by re-examining the Bible is surely not particularly helpful to the necessity of discovering what are "distinctive Christian sex standards." His reference to the Bible as "an earthly book" is to the Old Testament, including the erotic "Song of Songs," and has little if any correspondence to the New Testament. The Pauline Epistles appear to disparage sex as a spiritual impediment, and yet these have been accepted as authoritative through past centuries, even if interpreted variously by Augustine Luther and other exponents of the Word of God.

The traditional historical

basis of the Fall of Man embraced an assumption that the natural curiosity of Adam and Eve concerning sex was sinful. The doctrine of the Virgin Birth of Jesus has been accepted implying that non-marital conception was incompatible with His divine holiness. Any suggestion that though He was "Very Man" there were amorous elements in His relationship with women has been dismissed as outrageous. The Catholic priesthood's celibacy has been held a vocation superior to that of marriage. Throughout Christian history until recently its teaching on sex has been largely negative and deviations treated with harsh intolerance.

Europe (2): justice for Britain

Sir,—The critics of trade unionism in regard to the Common Market ought not to be making accusations about nationalism and insularity. They should be applying themselves to answering the misgivings and questions that are being put.

Why should I, a postal worker have any confidence in anything the Tory Government puts in front of me? Where did the 35 per cent difference between my wages and the Continental workers' wages go, which the Marketisers are so fond of boasting about?

Why was I, a postman with a measly take-home wage of £16 a week, forced to spend seven long weeks on the streets, while

It would be salutary if Christians humbly recognised this and that an ampler moral consciousness has repeatedly issued from beyond ecclesiastical boundaries in time to affect traditional Christian judgment. This does not necessarily involve rejection of supreme moral and spiritual values within the Christian faith, but it may demand a further theological adjustment that could enhance the intellectual integrity of that faith. By so doing Christians would be better equipped to distinguish between a saner, intelligent and sensitive treatment of sex and prevalent unscrupulous, cynical pornography—Yours etc., Sorensen. House of Lords.

Europe (2): justice for Britain

I was being assailed by galloping inflation? Why am I supposed to accept the dictate of high rents, sky-high food prices, dearer fares, and witness the bare-faced act of schoolchildren being deprived of their dinners and school milk? All in the interest of a miny, mean-minded Conservative theory that we should all stand on our own feet.

Let the critics of trade unionism apply the concepts of democracy, and allow us to question and probe the statements that are being made about the so-called benefits of the Common Market.

W. Connor. Paddington, W9 3JW.

Europe (1): the tariff barrier

Sir—There is one aspect when considering whether or not we should enter the Common Market which I believe has not been given sufficient prominence. Since the formation of the Common Market many of our largest industrial concerns have established manufacturing units in West Germany, France, and Italy in particular, presumably to avoid the tariff barrier.

This has had the effect of increasing employment within the "Six" and reducing exports and employment in the UK. Can there be any doubt that if we stay outside the Community this is a development which will continue to the detriment of employment prospects in the UK?

The establishment by UK companies of manufacturing units in the "Six" has, of course, the benefit of increasing the benefit of increasing the transfer of profits to the UK. But the benefit can hardly be as satisfactory as manufacturing in the UK and exporting, free from tariff barriers, to countries within the Community—Yours faithfully,

H. H. Hellmwell. 71 Clifford Road, Poynton, Cheshire.

The Rust Compacted Car

This will be the certain future of your car.

As a direct result of RUST

Stop it happening

Ziebart the worldwide total vehicle rustproofing experts give a 5 year or 100,000 mile guarantee against rust formation in treated areas of a new car up to three months' old. Older cars can benefit too.

Ring Ziebart for the facts—

LONDON (01) 432 2222
BIRMINGHAM (021) 222 2222
GLASGOW (043) 222 2222
MANCHESTER (061) 222 2222
NEWCASTLE (0208) 222 2222
NORTHAMPTON (0452) 222 2222
POTTERY (0187) 222 2222
SHEFFIELD (0114) 222 2222
SOUTHAMPTON (0703) 222 2222
WOLVERHAMPTON (0902) 222 2222
ZIEBART
A DIVISION OF AMERIL TRANSPORT SERVICES LTD.

The end of the Jordan road

WALTER SCHWARZ in Jerusalem, Monday, on jubilant Israelis and despairing guerrillas

"THERE'S more to this than just blind panic," an optimistic Israeli officer said today, as the number of Arab guerrillas crossing the Jordan to give themselves up reached 72. "It is the spread of the East Bank of the Jordan to the West Bank; the view that armed struggle is not the way out of this conflict."

But the evidence of 19-year-old Mahmoud Abu Abed, who waded across the river yesterday morning with his white vest tied to his Russian Kalashnikov automatic, suggested cold despair rather than constructive optimism.

Abu Abed said he was based at Ajlun, in Northern Jordan, a large camp for personnel of both El Fatah and Saikha, the semi-official Syrian group. "On Monday the Jordanians attacked suddenly with tanks and shells. Nobody could imagine such a massacre — not even the devil. Dozens lying dead. I saw the Jordanians killing people even though they were lying wounded."

Abu Abed came over as the

solitary advance guard for a party of 19. He crossed at nine o'clock in the morning. Six of his more cautious companions followed at noon. He assumed the rest were captured or killed by the Jordanians. He told the Israelis: "It is worthwhile for you to note that although we see you as the enemy we know your honest attitude to a man as a man. We talked this over among ourselves and we knew you would not kill us."

He comes from a village near Nablus on the occupied West Bank. He left the village last year, intending to join his brothers in Kuwait, but was intercepted and arrested by the Fatah and forced to join them. He was trained but did not go on operations. After leaving Ajlun the group of fugitives travelled for five days with "only grass" for food and no water. Their exhausted and dishevelled appearance seemed to confirm the story.

Israeli soldiers and officials have been jubilant all weekend. The man who makes the routine military announcements to correspondents came through on

the telephone on Sunday less than usually laconic. "Thirty two terrorists — I repeat 32 — were captured by Israeli forces in the Jordan Valley this morning, without casualties to our side." The "I repeat" sounded as if he thought it almost too many to be true.

One officer told me he thought what was happening was "our biggest breakthrough since 1967." Even the more sober military analysts were agreeing with the appraisal of Jordan's Prime Minister that the guerrillas are "finished in Jordan."

Only in Jordan? Abu Abed was asked why he had not gone to Syria whose border is almost as near as Israel's. He replied, "Fedayeen know that Syria is as treacherous as Jordan. They are hypocrites and hate the Palestinians just as much. Our fate would be the same there, sooner or later."

Plumbing the depths of nationalist despair, he added: "I am ready to join the Israeli Army against Jordan and Syria — because these are worse enemies of the Palestinians. We are better off in the West Bank

under the Israelis than we were under the Jordanians, and better than we are in the East Bank today."

The Israelis seem in some doubt about what to do with their windfall. Some of the captives were allowed to see the press briefly on Sunday, then forbidden, then, late tonight, allowed again. The authorities expect the exodus to continue, though units of the Jordanian Army were today seen lobbing mortar shells on to the river's East Bank in an effort to stop it.

The ex-guerrillas are to be treated as civilians, not prisoners of war. They have been in detention at Nablus, where they were driven, blindfolded, in a gaily decorated tourist bus. On arrival at Nablus they were seen to have their blindfolds taken off and to be handed refreshments and cigarettes by the local police chief.

That guerrilla prisoners are not shot out of hand in Israel is well enough known, but today that many of the fugitives brought over ammunition as well as arms — belying the guerrillas' claim over Beirut Radio that they had run out.

one thing, nobody here wants to embarrass King Hussein more than is absolutely necessary just now. For another thing, too much of a public spectacle might put off potential defectors, even if they know they will get rifles and cigarettes instead of bullets.

The exodus began on Saturday morning in the Northern Jordan Valley and spread southwards. All the fugitives so far have come from two sectors: Ajlun, north east of Nablus, and Karame, the once-heroic guerrilla battleground against an Israeli force in 1968, north-east of Jericho.

One group included a boy of 12, a member of Fatah's Young Lions, and other boys of 14 and 15. Those who crossed this morning included men in Chinese boots and trousers who said they belonged to "the doctor" — presumably the Popular Front of Dr George Habbash.

Israeli officers stressed today that many of the fugitives brought over ammunition as well as arms — belying the guerrillas' claim over Beirut Radio that they had run out.



Israeli patrol on Jordanian border

PETER JENKINS

Prime mover

MR ENOCH POWELL once said that democracy is inflationary. Democracy is inflationary. There is no need to look for a fancy explanation of the announcements made yesterday by Mr Anthony Barber. When unemployment hits 800,000 in mid-summer and production persistently stagnates, any democratically elected government, whatever its pet theory about the causes of inflation, is going to pump a hundred millions into demand in such a way as to give the economy the quickest possible boost. That is what the Chancellor has done; it is as simple as that.

The injection is to the tune of £300 million and the Treasury estimate that this should set the economy on a 4-5 per cent annual growth course. This last figure is of interest in so far as it reveals the aim and the thinking behind it, but of little value is a prediction. In his budget on March 30 Mr Barber aimed to set the economy on a three per cent growth course. The reason why he had to act yesterday was that there were few signs of any growth.

A large part of the additional demand he generated in March has still to make its impact on the economy. It is now a matter of guess work whether he has piled reflation on reflation, whether confidence is at such an ebb that his new measures will be just as slow in working through into consumer expenditure and investment. But whatever the arguments may have been in the Treasury, a fairly dramatic act of reflation had become a political imperative.

Once this is seen as sufficient explanation of what has occurred the recent goings on between the Government, the CBI and the TUC fit into their secondary place. The meeting on July 7 of the National Economic Development Council was chiefly important not for the improved atmosphere between Ministers and the two sides of industry, but because it impressed upon the Chancellor the fact that he had a really serious problem of business confidence on his hands.

Whatever hopes may have been raised by that meeting or an understanding on a voluntary basis and incomes policy were not shared by the Government, rather the reverse: the veto by Messrs Jones and Scallion on the very mention of the phrase "incomes policy" was taken as conclusive evidence that the Government was not willing to enter into any worthwhile bargain.

It is misleading at this stage to think in terms of bipartisanship. The components of an incomes policy are essentially growth, price restraint, and wage restraint. The Government is now going for more growth, not at the rate the TUC would have wished but at the rate the CBI deemed reasonable. The CBI has declared unilaterally that it will do its best to moderate prices. The Government, in its entrepreneurial apathy, has undertaken that the nationalised industries shall follow suit. If the trade unions surprise everybody, including themselves, by proving capable of making a formal response through the TUC that will come as a bonus.

But what really matters is of whether the unions make public declaration of intent — we have heard those before — but whether as a result of some expansion, and possibly little success in dampening down price increases, there is some abatement in the cost inflation generated at the bargaining tables.

More important at this stage than the action intended by the CBI, or any other rich might subsequently be tempted by the TUC, are the political and economic consequences of accession to the Common Market. Ministers in the Cabinet were pressing for quick working economic measures which would improve the atmosphere in which the "Great Debate" is taking place. An improvement in investment was urgent if British industry was to face up to the challenges and opportunities of the Common Market from 1973 onwards.

But is this really a change of course, a turning back from the Heathian towards the consensus, Macmillan Socialism and all that? The question grows less meaningful with time. For all the ideological noise it has made Mr Heath's Government has made no dramatic departures from the old order. However, the acceptance of price restraint in the public sector is full of implications for the nationalised industries which point in the direction of governmental intervention rather than the market economy.

The Prime Minister, we may understand, sees the first phase of his administration — the period of shock treatment, you like — as a necessary phase now drawing to its close. But equally he sees accession to the Common Market as very much part of a continuing strategy for a more competitive society offering greater opportunities. Looked at either way, Mr Barber's reflation continues to make obvious sense.

THE GUARDIAN was the only national newspaper asked by Manor subnormality hospital, Epsom, to attend its open day. There turned out to be a special urgency and challenge in this invitation.

The hospital wanted to "redress the balance" of an impression which it believes the general public has been given by recent press reports that hospitals for the mentally handicapped are "lifeless and barren institutions, the last resort for placement, never the best."

Manor is the second most overcrowded subnormality hospital in its region. Its catchment area of 1.6 million people includes South Kensington, Hammersmith, Wandsworth, Sutton, Merton, and South-east Surrey. With a diminishing population of 1,082 patients, it remains 29 per cent over the optimum limits fixed by Mr Crossman as Labour's Secretary for Health.

Nevertheless, it decided to put itself on the line. It pointed out that hospitals like it will remain the short-term answer for subnormality, in spite of the Department of Health's "revolutionary" 10 year plan for dispersing patients into community hospitals. And it demanded answers to two special questions. Need parents or relatives who sent a patient to the Manor feel guilty? Had the patient been condemned to an unhappy, purposeless life?

It invited the Guardian because it felt we had reported affairs in subnormality hospitals most consistently and critically, with a consequent depressing effect on parental attitudes. But staff, as discussion showed, were also concerned about the prevailing attitudes implied by a series in Mr Crossman's "New Statesman" called "Snakebites of the 70s." This particular snakepit decided to defy its designation.

What follows is an account — inevitably impressionistic in part — of a five-hour visit to Manor. For a third of the time I roamed around inconspicuously with about 400 other visitors. Then I toured with members of the senior staff as a reporter.

Outside the shop near the entrance, older patients were queuing for the social staples of this institutional life, rolled cigarette tobacco and sweets. They were trying to scrounge another staple, a cup of tea, in between their ward tea breaks.

In this, as in their baggy, unpressed clothes, they were almost unrecognisable from the handicapped patients I knew



Manor Hospital, Epsom

A suitable place for treatment

by John Ezard

well in the early 1960s. But there were two small changes. The shop was displaying, as popular lines, 25p signet rings and 21p cigarette cases. Both would have been beyond the reach of the 40p a week pocket money of 1961. Then an elderly woman asked stumbingly for 20 Player's Number 6 and half an ounce of Golden Virginia rolling tobacco. In 1961, it would have been one, not both, and the lady would have been 10 Woodvines.

The social hall had a badminton court, which was common in hospitals in the early 60s. It also had a trampoline — good for spasms — which would have been uncommon.

Corridors smelt of stewed, overheated cabbage, which happens if you wheel pre-cooked steel trolleys to wards from distant central kitchens. But the standard impressionist prints which would once have been displayed had been ousted by patients' work — excellent pottery, dolls, and group montages cut from magazine illustrations.

The patients' canteen had two new features — good decoration and a ban on smoking. Staff said later that recent medical reports had made some of them doubtful about allowing smoking. If they try to ban it in mental hospitals they will have a justifiable revolution on their hands.

A nearby new ward, Ever-

est, was described in the open day guide book as the hospital's "pattern for the future." It was opened to provide a quiet retirement for women patients who have worked for Manor for years. Its beds have fitted coverlets and shelves, with ample space for ornaments. It is of good hotel standard, beyond anything I have seen or heard of in a National Health hospital.

Then I asked a staff guide to show me some of the facilities boasted about in the invitation. She said Everest was one of five wards which had recently been fully upgraded in decoration and standards. Of the hospital's total of 23 wards, 20 had been at least partly upgraded.

In the patients' school, which was full of mobiles, a nurse worked a glove puppet for a severely subnormal child. "Look, Sandra, he's waving at you," she said. From Sandra's visiting brothers and sisters came wild waves back. From Sandra came a ghostly, hardly discernible twitch of the right arm.

A teacher said: "They all show some signs of improvement. I don't say we ever get them on their feet but they all have a level of agility they can reach."

Of children present, she said that Andrew, a 15-year-old mongol, could not move when he entered hospital. Traper sent Stalin advance round the floor with his hands

in his mouth. Philip, an epileptic spastic, aged six, who used not to be able to open his hands, was walking with help. As for David, a once withdrawn six-year-old mongol, he was throwing a ball to a nurse, his tongue protruding with concentration. "He's a real little person now," said the teacher.

In the swimming pool, immobile men and women were being wheeled down a ramp into the water. Often they can be taught to move more easily in water than in air. The pool cost £20,000, much of it from Manor's League of Friends. I mentioned to the instructor the name of another hospital which was trying to open a hydrotherapy pool because of staff shortage. "Yes," he said. "I know. I've asked for extra staff here but no response yet."

Outside Sherwood, a mild subnormality ward, teenage couples walked hand in hand on the lawn and others listened to Beatles records inside a large lounge. They buy the records from up to £1.95 pocket money awarded weekly on marks for hygiene and performance in ward tasks and light industrial work. Sherwood aims to prepare them for outside jobs. In the past two years, five have been discharged and others use the ward only as a hostel.

It must be expensive to run. I asked my guide why Manor

can afford services not available to some other hospitals. It even has its own go-kart track. "We have a good management committee and an ambitious, driving physician superintendent."

The superintendent turned out to be a man earlier seen helping patients connect a plug in the corridor. He gave me two hours of his time — between entertaining a Home Office party — but the statistics he supplied don't in themselves answer the question.

Manor's costs are £163 a bed. It has 4.1 nurses per patient. These ratios, although in the upper band of the South-west Metropolitan region average, are not lavish. Only 150 patients are under 21, which rules out any exceptional allocation for remedial work. Yet it has recently been able to modernise its workshops, open the physiotherapy department and swimming pool, and extend its nurse training school.

Nobody, during my visit, was able to codify the reasons for its difference from struggling, demoralised hospitals described in the Guardian. Three assets are obvious, however.

It lies in 96 acres of parkland around a converted sixteenth-century manor house. It has a long tradition, rare in the South-east, of catering for high-grade subnormality, which may help it get money. And it has managed to foster an attitude of attacking optimism in a job which is only slightly easier than the task of Sisyphus.

The superintendent said: "There is so much happening in subnormality throughout the world that everyone with a skill can find a niche in the field. The trouble is that life is not long enough to do everything. There is virtually no one you can't get a response from if you go at it long enough."

So what about the two questions Manor asked the Guardian? I came away feeling I had seen a good subnormality hospital on a good day. I would not feel guilty about having to send a relative there. I would not expect to see the slow extinction of mental alertness which some people watch when they send relatives to some other hospitals. I think that, especially for a subnormal child, hospitals like Manor would provide an expertise and stimulus which is not on tap at home.

But — with those baggy older patients in mind — I hope Manor gets the dry cleaning plant for which it has applied to its regional board.

Scholarly sex

from Irwin Goodwin, San Juan: Monday

AN ACTIVE sex life contributes to academic success, says a sociologist who conducted a survey of undergraduates at the University of Puerto Rico. Dr Maria Sagrera's findings were greeted with something less than enthusiasm by university authorities on this predominantly Catholic island. They have just cancelled his contract.

Based on questionnaires distributed to about 1,000 students and completed by 582 — equally divided between men and women — Sagrera's survey reports that grade averages were about 20 per cent higher among married students and those who engaged frequently in sexual intercourse.

"These findings appear to contradict the Freudian view that sublimation of sex is a powerful factor in intellectual achievement," Sagrera says. The survey, made during three weeks last February and still only partly analysed by computer, revealed that most students tended to "play down" the influence of sex on their scholarship. In one section of the questionnaire they responded that sex habits had little or no effect on their studies. But their grades for several years indicated a marked increase with sex relations.

Kinsey, Masters, and Johnson, the renowned American sex research specialists, never investigated this aspect according to Sagrera. The survey seems to bear out some of the results of a wider study of British undergraduates carried out by Michael Schofield in 1965. Both surveys point to a greater incidence of sexual intercourse among youth with weakened family bonds and religious ties, earlier physical maturity and lower academic and social status. What's more, the Puerto Rican students, who ranged in age from 18 to 25, admitted to

sexual experiences remarkably similar to the British youths at 19, when one in three boys and fewer than one in four girls had coitus.

For the Puerto Rican female students the rate for sexual intercourse was nearer to one in six, leading Sagrera to call Puerto Rico "a really virginal island." He said that this disparate predicament is symptomatic of "the contradictions, hypocrisy, and 'machismo' ideal in Puerto Rican culture. The older generation, the Catholic Church, the establishment, all try to maintain rigid puritanical standards in public if not in private for what is permissible sexually, socially, and politically. But the younger generation, especially if they are Leftist in their political ideology, are adopting the sexual and social standards of the liberal un-repressed Scandinavian countries."

When university leaders discovered that Sagrera was studying sex habits on campus some called him "a shameless pervers" and called that he was "by sex obsessed." They cited his previous encounters with officialdom. As a P.D. candidate at the Sorbonne in Paris, he had distributed pamphlets advocating contraception and abortion among Spanish migrants in France. In 1963, while making his first survey of 1,700 Spaniards on attitudes towards birth control, he was interrogated five times by the Guardia Civil. In 1969 he was expelled from the National University in Bogota, Columbia, for taking an opinion poll on abortion from 1,500 women.

Sagrera plans to teach in a Venezuelan university in the autumn. "In many countries," he says, "my investigations would bring government and foundation support but in Latin lands, where the need is greatest, I am considered an evil person." — Washington Post.

The Common Market

Now that this burning issue is rapidly reaching its climax the onus is on us all to be as well-informed on the subject as possible. Penguin offer a wide selection of easy-to-read books which will go a long way towards increasing your knowledge of the ramifications of Britain joining the Six. All the following books can be obtained at most bookshops but should you have difficulty, write to J. Barnicoat (Falmouth) Ltd, P.O. Box 11, Falmouth, Cornwall enclosing cost and 5p per volume postage and you will receive the books by return of post.

ECONOMICS OF THE COMMON MARKET
D. Swann 40p
EUROPE: UNIFICATION AND LAW Edward Wall 35p
AFTER THE COMMON MARKET Douglas Jay 20p
FROM COMMONWEALTH TO COMMON MARKET Edited and Introduced by Pierre Uri 25p
TOWARDS ONE EUROPE Stuart de la Mahotiere 40p

General background reading
EUROPE SINCE NAPOLEON David Thomson £1.00
EUROPEAN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE
Eric Newton 30p
AN OUTLINE OF EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE
Nikolaus Pevsner £1.05
MONETARY INTERNATIONAL Fred Hirsch 62p
THE PELICAN HISTORY OF EUROPE
THOUGHT VOLUME 1 The Awakening of Europe
Philippe Wolf 37p
VOLUME 4 The Enlightenment Norman Hampson 37p
THE PELICAN HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL EUROPE Maurice Keen 40p

Penguinews
Each month Penguin issue a colourful magazine which will keep you up-to-date with all the new titles. If you would like to receive a free copy, return the coupon below to the address shown. Please send me a free copy of Penguinews

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Return to The Publicity Manager, Penguin Books Ltd, Harmondsworth, Middlesex.

MISCELLANY

Inter alien

PRO-MARKETEERS keep reminding us that mad dogs and Englishmen can continue to go out in the mid-day sun as much as they like, even after Ted has taken us into Europe. After all, the line runs, Frenchmen have stayed French, the Italians still eat pasta.

To illustrate the point, a senior Eurocrat, visiting London, told of an experience he had the other day crossing from Germany into France.

He asked the German border guard what he thought of the Common Market. The German replied: "Mein Herr, I am paid to look after our frontier, not to discuss politics. I leave that to our Government."

Crossing into France, our Eurocrat asked the French border guard if he knew which countries belonged to the Common Market. The answer came back pat: "France and the countries surrounding France."

Marinated

DROPPING the pilot, seven-ties-style? Far from seeking conciliation in its continuing wrangle with Trinity House over Channel routes, wrecks and oil pollution (Trinity House wants to reverse the routes approved by EMG), John Davies's Department of



GRANT: fighting talk

Trade and Industry seems bent on a fight.

Speaking at a fairly obscure Tory lunch in the City the other day, Anthony Grant, the junior Minister for such matters, unveiled a new Whitehall initiative. His department was about to talk to the French about the possibility of creating a "comprehensive advisory service" for all mariners sailing the Dover Strait. Later on, it might even take responsibility for "surveying, dredging, wreck-clearance, lights, buoys, pilotage."

Good solid Whitehall stuff, except for two things. The Elder Brethren of Trinity House, whose rights are based

on medieval charters and centuries of usage, already have responsibility for surveying, wreck-clearance, buoys and pilotage, and are consequently in touch with similar brethren in France. And Grant's merry men have not said a word about their jolly wheeze to Trinity House. The first Elder Brethren knew of them was when Miscellaneous scout on the bridge told them.

WHAT NEXT for Twigg after her camper than camp film baptism in "The Boy Friend"? The gossip on the set is that Ken Russell is planning to keep her out of modelling for a while longer by casting her as Tess in a new version of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Kismet, Hardy.

Orchestra stall

OLD SOLDIERS don't always fade so swiftly away. Which can be very inconvenient if they happen to be old Communists, old intelligence men, and old Jews into the bargain. A lesson Leopold Trepper, who is all three and nearly 70, has been learning the hard way in Warsaw.

Trepper was sent to Paris just before the war to run the Russian anti-Fascist Intelligence network. His story is told in "The Red Orchestra," the network's code name, published here by Arthur Barker. Trepper sent Stalin advance warning of the German inva-

sion of the Soviet Union, but his message was suppressed somewhere down the line.

He was arrested by the Gestapo, but was released after the war and made his way back to Moscow. As a reward for his devotion to know why Stalin had not been told, he was thrown into Lubianka prison. The Russians sent him home to Poland in 1955, and he was expelled president of the residual Jewish community.

All was well until 1968, when Gomulka began his purge of Polish Jews. Trepper wrote Gomulka a rude letter, thanking him for his "final solution," and has been in bad odour with his old comrades ever since. Recently, a Belgian film crew went to Warsaw to shoot a documentary about him. Its film was confiscated and the unit was expelled from the country.

Trepper and his wife have applied for permission to leave Poland and settle in Israel. They seem to be living under party surveillance. A friend telephoned him from the West the other day. When he asked how the application was going, the line went dead.

Unpaid posts

THE BBC made its own contribution to economic stabilisation yesterday by inviting Tom Jackson to take the union corner in its afternoon

for stainless
ring
steel
HE samson
colnbrook 3131

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Dunbar & Cook—manufacturers of
special purpose machine tools &
crankshafts complete or reground
have electronic-dynamic balancing
capacity available. Tel 021359 4015
107 New John St. Birmingham B64 1J

Dunbar & Cook Ltd

Every share a winner say brokers

By JOHN COYNE

After-hours stock market dealings last night became so hectic in the wake of Mr Barber's mini-Budget that dealers eventually gave up and stopped inter-office deals. By then share prices had risen sharply across the whole equities front, initially on anticipatory marking-up by jobbers, but then in response to a massive demand for shares of all kinds from investors.

"Every share is a winner," was the rallying cry, and rises in the 5p to 10p range predominated. Gilt, in contrast, fell back.

Refutation brings with it a hint of worse inflation, initially at least, and it could put the UK trade position in a less healthy light. Moreover there is a suggestion of a return to stop-go policies with this sudden turning of the tide, so that even if hopes of a cut in interest rates are soon realised, there is the fear that it would prove only short-term.

This sharp cautious upswing followed a previously dull day, which had seen share prices drifting down as speculators cashed in the profits from the earlier week's rise. Indeed there were worries early yesterday that the refutation measures had been over-anticipated and the whole package might prove disappointing with the concessions offset by some semi-official prices and income freeze.

Market euphoria

But as one leading jobber commented last night: "This is as much, and more than any one could have reasonably expected." The only ones who might feel disappointed were the optimists looking for a cut in Excise duty to bring the price of tobacco, beer, and alcohol down.

Dealers expect a state of euphoria to persist in the stock markets today with everyone chasing the winners from the refutation measures. The obvious firms at the head of the winners' list are the retail stores, which have a large proportion of their business in hire purchase sales and rentals. They have the two-fold fillip of purchase tax cuts to bring down prices and boost demand, and easier credit or rental terms to tempt the customers.

Currys, Dixons, Photographic, Ratners and H. Samuel are prime examples where the tax cuts could lead to significant price changes, while the bigger department stores such as Marks and Spencer, Debenhams, House of Fraser, and perhaps even Woolworths, will get more marginal benefits. Mail order houses should also get marginal benefits. Although the problems of catalogue pricing partly offset this.

Bad debts risk

The freeing of hire purchase, credit and rentals from all restrictions brings more mixed blessings to the finance and rental industry however. While the possibility of lower deposits, HP, business, it also brings a return to more competitive conditions. There was a lot to be said for the old controls from a profits point of view. Since it applied to all there were no competitive worries, and high deposits cut down the risks and consequent bad debts. The shorter the repayment period the faster money was turned over.

Wisely finance houses association members seem agreed not to compete too ruthlessly. The previous big competitive rush to win customers with low deposits and extended repayment periods was back in 1959. It led to a slump in profits as bad debts built up.

Most manufacturers will share in the benefits from any spending upturn in the wake of lower retail prices and easier credit. Again it is the most highly taxed goods which should

Truman still waiting

Truman Hanbury Buxton has still not received all the information requested from Grand Metropolitan Hotels and Watney Mann and accordingly has not yet come to a decision on which offer to recommend.

All information should be with the board today, however, and a decision is expected this afternoon. Because of the confidential nature of the information—both companies are giving forecasts—it is desirable that Truman reaches its decision promptly.

Meanwhile, the volume of Truman shares going through the market waned further yesterday and neither Grand Metropolitan nor Watney Mann were able to add more than a few thousand shares to their existing holdings.

Industry overjoyed at its new deal

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

BRITISH industry gave a resounding welcome to the Chancellor's package yesterday and the CBI announced that it was pleased enough to push ahead with its plans to seek signed undertakings on price restraint from its top 200 members.

A special meeting will be held on Friday at which 150 CBI member companies, which have not yet been consulted, will be asked to join the CBI's pledge to keep price increases down to a maximum of 5 per cent.

The Chancellor's proposals, worth £383 millions in a complete year go well beyond the £350 to £360 millions expected by the CBI. The new growth rate of 4½ per cent is mid-way between the CBI's 4 per cent target and the TUC's 5 per cent.

Broadly speaking the package fits the CBI's criterion of being two thirds orientated towards consumption and one third towards investment.

If there were any reservations yesterday it was that the degree of expansion could prove too much if inflation is not brought under control. Industry's capital expenditure plans, which have been revised sharply downwards this year, should benefit from any consumer boom which follows the reductions in purchase tax and abolition of restrictions on HP terms. In addition the Chancellor is giving

ing a temporary boost to investment through raising the rate of first-year allowance on capital expenditure on plant and machinery from 60 to 80 per cent.

This means that a company will be able to offset 80 per cent of its outlay in the first year against profits earned in the past three years. The scheme, which will benefit industry by £30 millions in 1972-3 and £150 millions in 1973-4 operates from yesterday until August 1, 1973.

Judging by the Labour Government's successful attempt to iron out the effects of a cyclical decline in investment through a temporary increase in investment grants, the proposal has every chance of success. Companies now have a three-pronged stimulus to invest—increased economic growth, higher allowances, and the prospect of entry into the market for investment grants.

Industry's capital expenditure plans, which have been revised sharply downwards this year, should benefit from any consumer boom which follows the reductions in purchase tax and abolition of restrictions on HP terms. In addition the Chancellor is giving

at a time when price restraint is affecting their liquidity. One of the chief beneficiaries will be the motor industry. Abolition of HP restrictions and purchase tax cuts are bound to increase demand. In effect the motor industry has been granted the "liberation" measures it has been demanding for years.

The industry is already talking in terms of selling an all time record number of cars this year and surging on to 1.3 million next year. It would appear that only labour relations stand between the industry and the prosperity which has always eluded it. However, motor manufacturers, most of whom have dismal profit records, will not be able to take full advantage of the new investment incentive.

Engineering and machine tools will benefit from the rise in the rate of first-year allowance. The industry will soon get lost among the thousands of engineering firms in Britain. An estimated 40 per cent of the orders for investment machinery generally goes abroad anyway. Chemical investment should

gain both from the higher allowances and higher demand for end products. The ending of investment grants by the Conservative Government caused a delay in Shell's £200-million expansion at Carrington. Higher allowances will make that project more viable.

Manufacturers of consumer goods are, of course, the main beneficiaries with a wide range of products from washing machines to colour television sets affected.

The Chancellor's proposals will help to offset the decline in commercial liquidity which the CBI's price restraint proposals would bring about. However, the fact that nationalised industries are also pegging their prices means that leading industries like motor manufacturing and engineering can look forward to stabilised prices for a lot of their basic materials—trade union to play their part and the CBI's initiative is successful.

The Chancellor has clearly been influenced by the CBI's initiative in announcing such a refutation package. A CBI statement yesterday said: "It remains for the Government to play their part and we look forward to the next discussion of inflation and the state of the economy in the National Economic Development Council on August 4, which should now be held against a more helpful background."

Price curb will hit PO

By PETER RODGERS

The Post Office is to reconsider its plan to increase telephone and postal charges as its contribution to the Confederation of British Industry's anti-inflation proposals.

Yesterday Mr Bill Ryland, Post Office chairman, pledged his support for price restraint over the next year along with other nationalised industry chairmen. A Post Office spokesman said that a 5 per cent price increase ceiling could reduce the expected total revenue of the postal service by at least £30 millions next year.

"This will be very serious for the postal business, but the dangers of allowing inflation to go on at something like the present rate are very much greater."

The spokesman said the phone charge increases now

being considered would be "looked at afresh." The question of price restraint on the postal side was also being considered, but the spokesman said that the Post Office would have to consider "very carefully" before any further wage claims were negotiated. It would also expect that its suppliers, all of whom are CBI members—would observe the price curbs.

The spokesman described this as a "major" consideration. All the major nationalised industries have said that they will cooperate with the CBI on the price move. Mr Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said yesterday in the Commons. The public sector accounts for almost half of the economy, which is why agreement from the State concerns is a vital reinforcement for the CBI move.

Mr Barber has assured the chairman of the State Industries that their investment programmes would not be affected by the price restraint. The industries would be able to borrow from the National Loans Fund to finance investment which would have been able to finance from their own resources. Government control over the industries would "on no account" be increased, he added.

The detailed financial and other implications are now being discussed with the chair-

men.

ICL 'in no real danger'

In spite of the City's misgivings about International Computers' plans to buy the British subsidiary, Mr Cooke agreed that the finance houses have plenty of incentive to "stick together." "We do not want terms at a level which will encourage the financially imprudent to take credit," he said.

This public demonstration of solidarity by its members came as something of an embarrassment to the City's misgivings about ICL's misgivings about International Computers' plans to buy the British subsidiary, Mr Cooke agreed that the finance houses have plenty of incentive to "stick together." "We do not want terms at a level which will encourage the financially imprudent to take credit," he said.

ICL would in fact like to receive more support in the form of Government and nationalised industry contracts for advanced computer applications, but few of these have yet emerged. There is speculation over whether announcements of contracts may be made soon to counteract the effect of a £4 millions order for an advanced freight scheduling programme which British Leyland is expected to award to an American company.

The main support for ICL at the moment is by Government purchasing direct from the company by single tenders, which are not open to other computer companies. The Labour Government's grants have all been paid and have not been replaced and the company says it does not want any more cash handouts. The chairman, Sir John Wall, forecasts good profits this year.

With contracts such as the British Rail one there is very little the Government can do in the way of support for ICL other than to buy from the company if it can. This does not necessarily happen. Concrete evidence of Government support in the form of firm contracts would be extremely welcome to ICL at present. Stock market opinion of the company is near a low point, and ICL still has 1,600 redundancies to announce this year, largely a hangover from the rationalisation of the English Electric and ICI companies.

As the Guardian reported in May a total of 3,000 redundancies—1,400 already announced—are expected at ICL during the year.

Trafalgar progress

Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank acting for Trafalgar House, announced last night that underwriting of those Trafalgar Ordinary shares which are part consideration of the company's offer for Cunard, has now been completed.

A total of 13,842,500 Trafalgar Ordinary shares (excluding the rights to the impending one-off capitalisation issue) were involved in the operation at 94p per share.

Trafalgar also announced that it had bought a further 130,000 Cunard shares yesterday.

Profit squeezed

Margins of Morgan Edwards, the Shrewsbury-based wholesaler and retail grocery and provisions group, is being severely squeezed. Pre-tax profit slumped from £112,373 to £68,233 in 1970-1 in spite of a 10 per cent increase to £8,147,000 in sales. With a final of 17½ per cent, however, the total dividend is held at 27½ per cent.

No cut-price struggle for HP business

By STEWART FLEMING

In spite of Mr Barber's decision to remove all hire purchase terms restrictions so that "those who provide consumer credit will compete on an equal footing," it became clear last night that the finance houses are determined to avoid the excesses of unregulated competition.

Mr M. G. Wilcox, chairman of the Finance Houses Association, whose members provide the bulk of the consumer's hire purchase credit, joined Mr Barber in his desire "to see competition in the credit market." But Mr Peter Smith, a director of Forward Trust, the hire purchase subsidiary of the Midland Bank, maintained that the Finance Houses Association has recommended that terms for credit should be 25 per cent down with the balance repayable over 36 months, and that its members will follow this recommendation.

"As far as my company is concerned," Mr Smith said, "I do not believe we should go back to the 1958-60 conditions when it was possible to obtain credit for 10 per cent down with four years to pay."

Mr Smith's remarks were echoed by Mr G. Cooke, managing director of Bowmaker, the C. T. Bowring finance house subsidiary. Mr Cooke agreed that the finance houses have plenty of incentive to "stick together." "We do not want terms at a level which will encourage the financially imprudent to take credit," he said.

This public demonstration of solidarity by its members came as something of an embarrassment to the City's misgivings about ICL's misgivings about International Computers' plans to buy the British subsidiary, Mr Cooke agreed that the finance houses have plenty of incentive to "stick together." "We do not want terms at a level which will encourage the financially imprudent to take credit," he said.

ICL would in fact like to receive more support in the form of Government and nationalised industry contracts for advanced computer applications, but few of these have yet emerged. There is speculation over whether announcements of contracts may be made soon to counteract the effect of a £4 millions order for an advanced freight scheduling programme which British Leyland is expected to award to an American company.

The main support for ICL at the moment is by Government purchasing direct from the company by single tenders, which are not open to other computer companies. The Labour Government's grants have all been paid and have not been replaced and the company says it does not want any more cash handouts. The chairman, Sir John Wall, forecasts good profits this year.

With contracts such as the British Rail one there is very little the Government can do in the way of support for ICL other than to buy from the company if it can. This does not necessarily happen. Concrete evidence of Government support in the form of firm contracts would be extremely welcome to ICL at present. Stock market opinion of the company is near a low point, and ICL still has 1,600 redundancies to announce this year, largely a hangover from the rationalisation of the English Electric and ICI companies.

As the Guardian reported in May a total of 3,000 redundancies—1,400 already announced—are expected at ICL during the year.

Margins of Morgan Edwards, the Shrewsbury-based wholesaler and retail grocery and provisions group, is being severely squeezed. Pre-tax profit slumped from £112,373 to £68,233 in 1970-1 in spite of a 10 per cent increase to £8,147,000 in sales. With a final of 17½ per cent, however, the total dividend is held at 27½ per cent.

ment to the Finance Houses Association itself. A spokesman at pains to dismiss the suggestion that there had been a form of agreement between members designed to inhibit competition.

The truth of the situation inevitably lies somewhere between the two extremes. Three weeks ago, the FHA informed the Bank of England that its members could no longer afford to be restricted by the controls on their personal business. The FHA told the Bank that it expected its members to make loans for a purchase on the basis of a 10 per cent deposit and a three-year repayment period.

The FHA then circulated members, telling them that these were the terms it mentioned to the Bank. It is certain that FHA members will initially stick to this formula for hire purchase agreements as well as personal loans, but that restrictions on hire purchase terms have been removed.

Their reasons for wanting limit competition stem direct from their experience during 1958-1960 when many finance houses suffered severe loss on bad debts.

The 25 per cent deposit at three-year repayment guidelines, it appears, he most strict adhered to when making loans for buying cars.

On other consumer durable however, such as refrigerators and televisions, traders are pressing the finance houses to lend on easier terms with deposits of only 10-15 per cent. It is too early to judge how effective this pressure will be.

MARKET REPORT

Last minute buying

Activity increased on the London Stock Exchange yesterday as buyers seized their last opportunity to take in stock before the Chancellor's economic package, announced shortly after the close.

This time the second-line stocks attracted the bulk of the attention and good features were plentiful, some reflecting favourable weekend press mentions. The FT index closed 3.1 up at 413.1. Industrial leaders were subjected to small selling which generally cut prices by a couple of pence. Bank Organisation was a nervous market ahead of today's interim figures, and they were further unsettled by news of an earlier start on Wall Street. The FT shares ended 3p down at 855p.

Engineering, confidently anticipating some form of boost to capital investment, finished with a lengthy list of gains. The Investments were a feature again, extending Friday's spurt by 16p to 428p.

EARN AN EXTRA 2% OR MORE A YEAR ON YOUR CAPITAL, FREE OF INCOME TAX.

The normal return on guaranteed investments is up to 5½% a year and on equity investments it averages not more than 4% after deduction of income tax. There are over 100 different growth bonds, property, equity and guaranteed, but very few offer all of these advantages on an investment of £1,000 or more:

1. Income tax free withdrawal of 6% a year with a reasonable prospect of real capital appreciation.
2. Complete flexibility of investment between property, equity and fixed interest: the proportions are constantly kept under review for you by an expert panel.
3. Special provisions for surtax payers.
4. The full value of your bond back at any time.
5. A guaranteed return on death higher than the current value of your investment.
6. A joint investment can be made by husband and wife ensuring continuity of a tax free income to the survivor.

OR
earn up to a guaranteed 8% a year free of income tax with absolute security and with the return of your original investment after a given period of years.

Antony Gibbs (Life & Mortgage Brokers) Ltd.

4 Curzon Place, London, W1Y 7AA
Telephone: 01-493 1815/1671
Act now: To make the most of your capital return the coupon to Jeremy Gibbs.

Name/s	Age/s
Address	
Telephone No:	Max. Tax Rate
I am interested in:	
Income	<input type="checkbox"/> Capital appreciation <input type="checkbox"/> Guaranteed <input type="checkbox"/> or Flexible <input type="checkbox"/>
Amount available for investment £	
EG11	

Is inflation feeding off unemployment?

By DOUGLAS LAWRENCE,
Senior Lecturer in Professional Studies at Harlow Technical College

There is a relationship between inflation and unemployment: there is no doubt: but what that relationship is can be a matter of controversy. Does unemployment check inflation? This was a confident belief until very recently. Is unemployment caused by inflation? This is being both tenuously affirmed and denied at the present time. Can unemployment cause inflation? There are indications that this is now one of its effects. Can inflation reduce unemployment? Certainly a check in rising prices could lead to a worsening of unemployment.

Does unemployment check inflation? If we look at recent economic history, then we see that in this century the only period of falling prices was accompanied by the largest scale unemployment of the 1930s. If we look at unemployment in earnings since the war up to 1968, we see a strong inverse relation between them. When unemployment was low, then an increase in earnings was high; and when unemployment was higher, then the increase in earnings was much smaller. In fact, earnings were soon affected in prices, it was true, but that unemployment checked inflation.

This phenomenon was the basis of the Phillips curve first propounded in 1958; and it was true until very recently, the past few years, however, inflation has not fallen, and check inflation, and we are faced with the highest unemployment since the war side by side with the highest rate of inflation.

Undoubtedly union strength and the ease with which firms can pass on their increased costs to prices are at the root of this.

Of course, there may be a level of unemployment at which its power to check inflation asserts itself: just as it may be true to say that without the present level of unemployment, inflation would be considerably worse. For the present, however, we must say that unemployment is failing to check inflation.

More recently, the view has been advanced that inflation is causing unemployment. The level of wage increases obtained, it is said, is so great that no firm can absorb them by increases in efficiency, and so labour is shed into line. This would only be completely true if firms were unable to put up their prices to counteract their increased labour costs; and this they can certainly do, by and large.

In cases where their prices cannot rise sufficiently, firms will reduce their labour force, turning to increased mechanisation wherever possible. Some unemployment is undoubtedly arising in this way.

But the rapid rise in unemployment at the present time, since firms can raise their prices, must be caused by an underlying deficiency of demand, rather than by wage inflation.

In a more indirect way, of course, wage inflation is causing unemployment: for the Government is deliberately keeping demand in the economy low for fear of making inflation worse. This low demand is now causing unemployment. Another method of checking inflation (say a price and incomes policy) would permit demand to be increased and unemployment to fall.

There have recently been signs that unemployment is actually increasing the inflationary pressures. As unemployment, short-time working, and reduced overtime spread through the country, consumers are reacting to their reduced incomes by cutting their spending. This means cutting down on luxuries, buying cheaper lines of goods, and postponing purchases where possible.

The effect on firms is to squeeze their profits. One reaction to this is to cut their costs wherever possible, including overheads. This is unlikely in itself, however, to completely counteract the revenue lost from reduced demand for their products. In order to bring their revenue nearer its former level, in many cases firms increase prices still further, attempting to make up through prices what they have lost in units sold. This response to unemployment and falling demand has been to accelerate price increases.

The aim of these price increases may not be simply to maintain dividends: it is as likely to be to obtain funds for investment for the future. If a firm falls behind its rivals, both home and abroad, in re-equipment, its ability to compete in the future will be seriously weakened.

Finally, let us see how inflation can reduce unemployment. The demand that has been taken out of the economy by fiscal means by the Government has been causing rising unemployment—but some demand is finding its way back in again through rising wages. Were wages to be sharply checked in the near future, the first effect would be a slackening in demand and a worsening of the unemployment situation.

To be more precise, it is the relation between wage inflation and price inflation that is important. Where wage inflation is faster than price inflation, then unemployment will not rise so fast; where price inflation is faster than wage inflation, then unemployment will grow.

There is an important lesson here for anti-inflation policies. If prices are checked before wages (and this is seen today as the natural sequence), then unemployment will receive a further beneficial level. What conclusions can we draw from all this? First, that the relationship between inflation and unemployment is not a simple one, and changes from time to time. Above all, it depends on the reaction of individuals and institutions to economic circumstances. The human factor is vital. In particular:

Secondly, reduced demand today is causing unemployment without slowing inflation.

Thirdly, firms react to reduced demand by forcing up prices.

Fourthly, the first effect of a slow-down in wage inflation could be a worsening of unemployment.

The evidence is that so far from there being a "trade-off" between inflation and unemployment, so that policy can choose between them, they are in fact feeding on each other, and must be tackled simultaneously.

EEC attacks evasion of regional aid law

By ROBERT PRINSKY

The Common Market Commission is stepping up its efforts to limit the incentives war among Common Market countries to attract new industrial investment.

The problem, as the Commission sees it, is that incentives are being given far too liberally. They argue that they should be restricted in amount and be limited to companies in planning new European plants, especially since the EEC began lowering Customs tariffs in 1968. Companies frequently base investment decisions on where the best offer is made, and international aid competition has grown up as a result.

Aids of the so-called transparent variety can be measured as part of the investment. They include cash grants and assistance with utilities. The opaque aids, however, cannot be valued easily, either because they do not have a ceiling, such as income-tax reductions, or because they do not have a clear value, such as government guarantees or project financing.

The Commission said Common Market countries at present can supply transparent aids amounting to the following percentages of total investment: Belgium, 18.5 per cent; Luxembourg, 17.3 per cent; West Germany, 15.1 per cent; France, 14.7 per cent; Italy (excluding the South), 13.7 per cent.

Officials said opaque aids add considerably to these amounts, but it is not known how much. Belgium, for example, is widely believed to offer among the best conditions in Europe yet its transparent aids are the lowest of the Six. Some Belgian advantages cannot even be classed as aids: its processing of aid applications is the fastest of the Six, taking only about three months, compared with up to 18 months for Italy.

Besides calling for overall limits and an end to opaque aids, the Commission has declared that incentives should not be made available over too wide an area, certainly not over the whole of a country. Also, it wants to end overlapping of aids intended for certain regions and aids intended for certain industries, such as coal.

The latter considerations influenced the two major actions it has brought.

In the first action, the Commission attacked Belgium's new economic expansion law for using an out of date and too wide-ranging definition of the regions that should qualify for aid. The Brussels Government gave a 15-page answer and made some changes to the law, but the Commission was not satisfied and continued proceedings. A settlement is thought likely later this month.

In the other action, the Commission moved against a two-year extension of West Germany's special aids to its dying coal industry to create alternative employment. Bonn extended it for two years after its scheduled expiry 18 months ago. The Commission said incentives were not needed throughout the Ruhr, one of West Germany's most prosperous areas, and it is discussing with Bonn the definition of limited zones for the programme.

Commission officials are also planning to specify their plans. —AP-Dow Jones.

Insurance company wound-up

Cheque Indemnity, a company which guaranteed firms against losses from dishonest employees, was compulsorily wound-up in the High Court yesterday. The order was made on an unopposed application by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The petition was supported by trade creditors—Kenning Group (creditor for 309); Haymarket Corner (54); Maison Riche (£205); Vauxhall Stores (£55)—and the Department of Health and Social Security, creditor for 103.

Mr Leonard Bromley, QC, for the Secretary of State, told Sir in Pennycook, the vice chairman, that the company had been wound-up for a fixed premium, from traders dishonoured cheques at their face value.

Cheque Indemnity had been incorporated in 1966 with a nominal capital of £100,000. In 1968 the company started a general insurance business by law, an insurance company's assets had to exceed its liabilities by a fixed amount—in the case of this company, £100,000.

Considerations of solvency were perhaps mildly ironic in the case of this company, observed Mr Bromley, because the accounts put in by the company for the year ended 31.12.1970 showed an excess of liabilities over assets of £461.

Subsequent negotiations to rectify the figure had resulted in the company admitting that excess was at least £28,351, though the department's advice was that it was more.

UK study of reactor
The CEBG is involved in a detailed assessment of light water reactors, the US type which have dominated world nuclear industry output. It is also conducting a study by British Design and Construction, the Atomic Energy Authority, and Associated Nuclear Services.

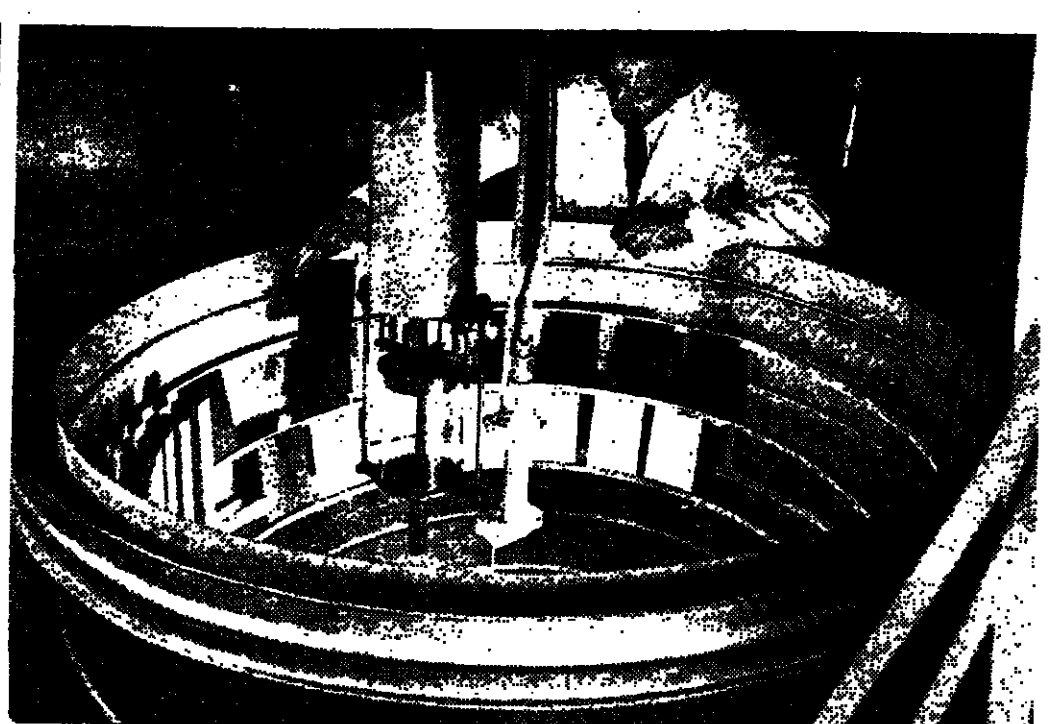
The study is supported by the small reactor working party of the Department of Energy and Industry to study all competing reactor systems. The CEBG and the working party are trying to decide whether to stay with the present gas-cooled reactor (AGR) or move on to a new reactor while waiting for the generation of fast breeders.

Low cash investment
high profit yield with the MINI WASHETERIA

It's just out of the bag—there's a new MINI WASHETERIA investment, and if you act now, you'll be in the vanguard of today's new revolution, investing in the most easy-to-run, low-cost, high-yielding MINI WASHETERIA. It's a new type of smaller unit, ideal for smaller urban areas. Research shows hundreds of thousands of opportunities in Britain, and our own technical staff have been up with the perfect installation. It's a new type of smaller unit, ideal for smaller urban areas. Research shows hundreds of thousands of opportunities in Britain, and our own technical staff have been up with the perfect installation.

WASHETERIA
Frigidare—Equipped
Coin-op Laundries

Write NOW for details.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
Autonomous International (UK) Ltd.
11 Bath Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, Tel. 01-759 8441
A member of the Electrical and Industrial Securities Organisation. TC/20/7



Auditors qualify accounts

Thomson McIntosh, the chartered accountants, has qualified its approval of the report and accounts of James Scott, the Glasgow electrical engineer.

The auditors say that they are unable to form an opinion as to whether the accounts show a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit of a French subsidiary—Massot and Disder.

The group's consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss account include net assets of this subsidiary of £371,949 and profits of £15,222 respectively.

ARV Holdings slowly recovers

ARV Holdings, the garage and motor finance group, is gradually moving into the black.

The group incurred a loss of £18,000 for the year ended March 31, against one of £45,938 for the corresponding period. However, directors forecast a profit for the whole of 1970-1 and while they have decided against an interim dividend, they anticipate a payment for the full year.

Meantime, progress is being made with plans for redevelopment of the garage premises at Exeter and consideration is being given to the fuller use of the company's properties near Heathrow Airport-London.

Cornwall Property ahead 38 pc

Cornwall Property, the Slater, Walker associate, yesterday announced a 38 per cent increase in pre-tax profit to £217,000 for the year ended March. The dividend total is maintained at 17 per cent with a final payment of 12 per cent.

The results include three months' profit from Balden Estates, Cornwall Estates, and Europa Merchants, but no contribution from Edward Webb (Stourbridge) or Copthall Holdings, both of which were acquired after the year-end.

Company news briefs
Interim results
Dinkie Heat: 194 pc (10); pre-tax profit £35,530 (£20,712).

Business changes
Patang Royalties: Mr D. J. Eldridge and Mr P. T. Ganton cease to be a director.

Known as a "weatherometer" this device is being used by the ACC division of Albright & Wilson to accelerate weathering tests on metal panels painted with Accomet C an anti-corrosion compound for metals

Reflationary Boom year for Japan's sea trade

In an immediate reaction to the Chancellor's speech the pound moved down six points against the dollar, yesterday and although there was a slight improvement later it still closed at 2.4183DM, some way below its first price. The earlier movement was reflected in gilts and was caused by worry about the size of the reflationary package. But some dealers were surprised by the harshness of the reaction, saying that the reflation had been forecast on that scale and that they had expected the market to be pleased by the announcement that Britain is to pay 255 million dollars back to the International Monetary Fund in advance next month.

Elsewhere the dollar was volatile, going as low as 3.4650DM at one point in Frankfurt, though it finished some 70 points above that figure. One place where the dollar moved up strongly was Paris, largely through the impact that President Pompidou's denial of any plans for revaluing the franc had on the market.

The report, issued on the eve of Japan's Maritime Day, said Japanese ships carried 343,940,000 tons of cargo in 1970 or 11.9 per cent of the world's total largest fields with estimated reserves of ten billion barrels.

The agreement between Viking and Hunt International envisages an initial exploration programme of £5.5 million. Shareholders of Viking include Standard Life Assurance, British Assets Trust, Atlantic Assets Trust, Scottish Provident Institution, General Accident, Scotfunds, and Scotchshires.

This month's fine weather may save many of Britain's holiday resorts from the worst season for years—the result of the postal strike and mounting unemployment.

West Country and Channel Island resorts say the sun is bringing in holidaymakers in their thousands, and bookings for the rest of the summer are coming in well also.

Only a month ago resorts were reporting a big drop in the number of visitors. Jersey, for example, claimed that no less than 40 per cent of its holiday beds were empty. Torquay said it was having its poorest season for a decade. Mr Richard Underwood, chairman of Cornwall Holiday and Tourist Association, said their Cornish resorts were having such a thin time that some holidaymakers would not last out the season unless things improved.

Yesterday however, Mr Sidney Lovegrove, publicity director for Torquay, Paignton, and Brixham, said: "Up to June we were having our worst holiday season for 25 years. Bookings were a good 20 per cent down and booking charts for the rest of the season full of gaps. But with the tropical weather this month things have improved a thousandfold. Holidaymakers in the area are now saying that so many holidaymakers have arrived, and others booking for later holidays, the bad start to the season and damage done by the general economic climate and the postal strike has been wiped out. If the trend continues throughout 1971 the year will finish up as good as 1970."

The rise in earnings was mainly attributed to a sharp rise in freight rates last year and in the operation of container ships.

The report, however, noted that since the beginning of this year Japan's shipping industry had been declining business. It said this trend was largely caused by a drop in shipping rates and by reducing demand for bottoms from Japan's steel-makers, which are adjusting their production downward to cope with reduced domestic steel demands.

It noted that 13 container ships were being operated by Japanese shipping firms on the Japan-United States route and two other routes.

Chance to strike sea oil

A company has been started up to enable British investors to participate directly in UK offshore oil exploration. Arrangements have been completed by Morgan Grenfell and Edward Bates for an issue of one million shares in Viking Oil.

The company will participate in a joint venture in British waters with Hunt International Petroleum, the English company of Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt, one of the oil industry's most prominent and successful figures.

His previous exploration successes include the discovery of the Sarir field in Libya, one of the world's ten largest fields with estimated reserves of ten billion barrels.

Viking will have a 20 per cent interest and Hunt International an 80 per cent interest in a joint venture which will apply for licences to explore for oil in British waters. The Department of Trade and Industry recently invited applications for the fourth round of licence awards. Applications close on August 20.

The agreement between Viking and Hunt International envisages an initial exploration programme of £5.5 million. Shareholders of Viking include Standard Life Assurance, British Assets Trust, Atlantic Assets Trust, Scottish Provident Institution, General Accident, Scotfunds, and Scotchshires.

Sunshine to rescue of hotels

This month's fine weather may save many of Britain's holiday resorts from the worst season for years—the result of the postal strike and mounting unemployment.

West Country and Channel Island resorts say the sun is bringing in holidaymakers in their thousands, and bookings for the rest of the summer are coming in well also.

Only a month ago resorts were reporting a big drop in the number of visitors. Jersey, for example, claimed that no less than 40 per cent of its holiday beds were empty. Torquay said it was having its poorest season for a decade. Mr Richard Underwood, chairman of Cornwall Holiday and Tourist Association, said their Cornish resorts were having such a thin time that some holidaymakers would not last out the season unless things improved.

Yesterday however, Mr Sidney Lovegrove, publicity director for Torquay, Paignton, and Brixham, said: "Up to June we were having our worst holiday season for 25 years. Bookings were a good 20 per cent down and booking charts for the rest of the season full of gaps. But with the tropical weather this month things have improved a thousandfold. Holidaymakers in the area are now saying that so many holidaymakers have arrived, and others booking for later holidays, the bad start to the season and damage done by the general economic climate and the postal strike has been wiped out. If the trend continues throughout 1971 the year will finish up as good as 1970."

The rise in earnings was mainly attributed to a sharp rise in freight rates last year and in the operation of container ships.

The report, however, noted that since the beginning of this year Japan's shipping industry had been declining business. It said this trend was largely caused by a drop in shipping rates and by reducing demand for bottoms from Japan's steel-makers, which are adjusting their production downward to cope with reduced domestic steel demands.

It noted that 13 container ships were being operated by Japanese shipping firms on the Japan-United States route and two other routes.

New orders won by the engineering industry show signs of a revival according to the Department of Trade and Industry. Total orders in the three months to the end of May were 7 per cent higher than in the previous three months, at constant prices, and home orders were up 10 per cent.

Many orders were nearly a fifth higher than in April, but the monthly figures are unreliable because they can be distorted by single large contracts.

The three month increase came in spite of a 3 per cent drop in export orders. The figures also show some improvement in home deliveries with a small decline in exports delivered, so the total is therefore only up slightly. Orders on hand are down for both the home and export sectors.

Hemdale shows profit rise

Taking the figures in the accounts as they are, Hemdale, the show business group, has beaten its revised forecast of a pre-tax profit of £225,000 for 1970. The group, which was torn by a boardroom upheaval last summer, reports a pre-tax profit of £236,000, against £181,000 for the previous 15 months.

The figures are flattering because a £21,872 loss by Perben Foods, a former subsidiary, has not been consolidated and £60,010 has been drawn from reserves to cover this and the former offshoot's anticipated terminal loss. With a final 73 per cent, however, shareholders are to receive the 20 per cent dividend total forecast by the board compared with 25 per cent for the longer period last time.

Commenting on the outlook, Mr John Daly, the chairman, reports that the group has financed or co-financed four international films in the current year to date and two more are planned for 1971.

He has no doubt that the demand existing within the world cinema and television markets and the "approaching" cassette trade "will ensure a prosperous and existing future."

Bovril statement this week

A spokesman for Schroder Wages advised to Bovril, said yesterday: "We shall be saying something, hopefully, about the Cavenham offer some time this week." Bovril and Schroder Wages are still assessing the offer in the light of Cavenham's annual report.

Furniture group payout up

Henderson-Kent (Holdings), the retail furniture group, is paying 24 pence more from sharply higher profits, a final of 181 per cent making 221 pence for 1970-1. There will also be a one-for-two split issue.

A 14 per cent increase to £5.1 millions in sales has produced a 29 per cent jump to £256,830 in the pre-tax profit. The new dividend rate is covered about 2.4 times.

Clifford Brown bid agreement

Agreement has now been reached on terms of a new bid by Dollond and Aitchison for Clifford Brown. A revised offer of 100p per share has been recommended by the Clifford Brown board.

It was disclosed yesterday that associates of Dollond have acquired about 128,500, or 10 per cent of the Brown shares since the announcement of the previous bid on May 25.

Celestion payout raised two points

Celestion Industries, the diverse group whose interests include sound reproduction equipment and foundation garments, is raising its dividend by two points to 6 per cent.

The board which forecast better results for 1970-71 now reports a jump from £284,450 to £577,482 in pre-tax profit and from £66,696 to £136,482 in net profit.

Gas record

Record quantities of gas were supplied in the first three months of 1971. The total available in the 13 weeks to July 4 was 1,700 million therms—37 per cent more than in the same period last year.

Success is 'National' in Australia.

Commission officials are also planning to specify their plans. —AP-Dow Jones.

Your Success starts here:

I am interested in your services in Australia. Send me details.

Name _____

Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

Post to: The National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, London E.C.2.

Telephone: 01-606 8070

A success in Australia means a big success. It's a big country. You aim to sell there. You'll need big help. Australian help. The National Bank of Australasia can put nearly 1,000 offices to work for you—all over Australia. Hundreds of shrewd Australian bank men at the grass roots, watching the vast expanding market and helping you to set up. Going into Australia can be difficult without expert advice. 'National' advice will help you to success.

The National Bank of Australasia Limited
Incorporated in the Commonwealth of Australia

APPLY HERE FOR A 100% MORTGAGE.

To: The National Mutual Life Assurance Society, 5 Bow Churchyard, London E.C.4.

Tel: 01-248 5391

Please send me details of 100% mortgages.

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

Tel Home/Office _____

Occupation _____ C6

If you are looking for a one hundred per cent mortgage, and can satisfy a few conditions, we can arrange it for you.

Basically, if you have a professional qualification or are a senior employee of a well established firm buying a post-1930 house up to £28,000, a loan to a maximum of 24 months salary can be considered.

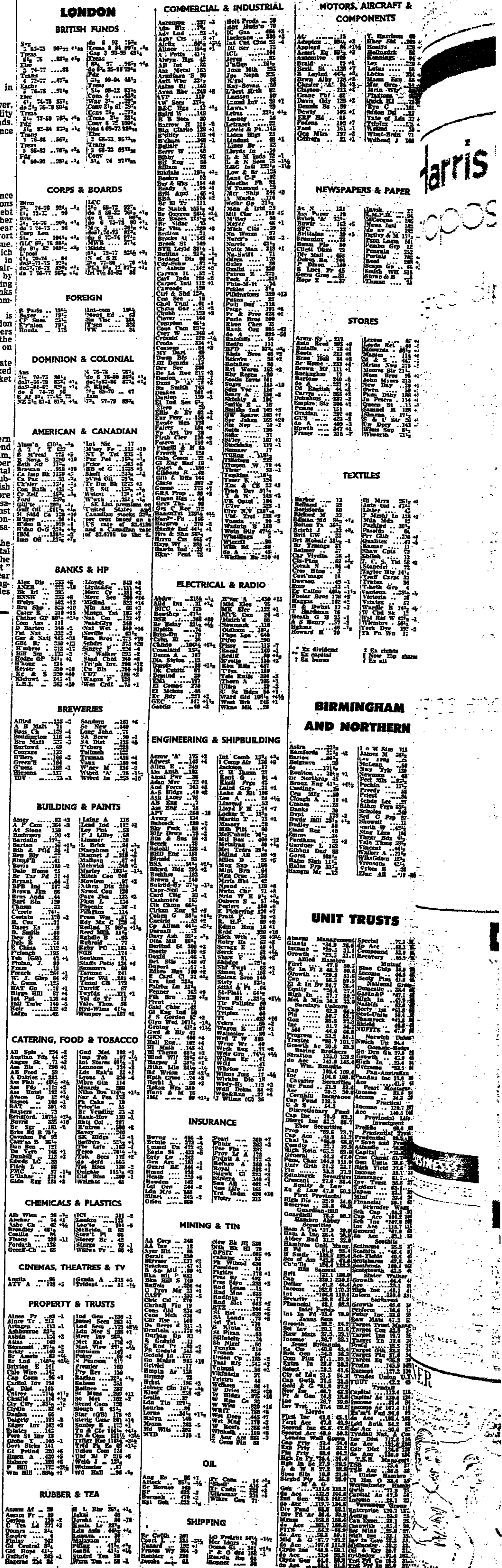
Over £28,000—special terms negotiable. Full details available from a bona fide insurance broker, or

Send for our leaflet!

The National Mutual Life Assurance Society

Member of the Life Offices Association

Account : July 23
Settlement : August 3



SPORTS GUARDIAN

Sun Prince triumphs in Prix Robert Papin 'Racing more professional nowadays'

By SIMON CHANNON

After several disappointing seasons when his horses were laid low by mysterious viruses, Dick Horn is enjoying a magnificent run this year and at Mallow, the 11-year-old Sun Prince, owned by Mr. Michael Sobell and ridden by Joe Mercer, scored a clear-cut victory in the £15,000 Prix Robert Papin, run over five and a half furlongs.

Sun Prince, who had the best draw in the nine-strong field, paced the post a length and a half clear.

RICHARD BARRELL'S
NAP—GOLDEN LOVE (Leicester, 8.05). Next best—BELINDA ROSE (Ayr, 3.45).

half clear of Deep Diver, ridden by Frankie Durr, with the French-trained Sully the 5/2 favourite, two lengths further back in third place.

Thus, for the second year running, English-trained horses filled the first two places in the Prix Robert Papin, a feat which has not been achieved since 1970.

At Royal Ascot, Sun Prince started at 20-1 and yesterday he was again at rewarding odds, paying 9-50 to a one franc stake. Waterloo, who was possibly the best of the four English runners, could finish only fifth and thus suffered her first defeat, while Firelight, Bill Marshall's representative, was last.

The pick of today's racing is at Yarmouth, where I nap Sassy Girl (4/5) for the Fred Page Handicap. Last season, she won the Selby Stakes at Goodwood, and on her most recent start showed she was returning to form when running Young and Foolish to a neck over this course and distance.

Heave To landed the valuable Ford Cortina Cup at York, but was only a modest favourite, 5/2. Quixote, on his latest appearance at Windsor and the handicapper may have his measure for the time being, while a 7/1 penalty gives Spacecraft a lot to do for

the horses he beat at Windsor recently were little more than selling prices.

Royal Wist (2/5), who seemed to find a mile and a half just too far when second to Damastown at the Newmarket July meeting, races over two furlongs shorter in the Appleton Handicap.

At the Appleton Handicap, season, while Sully Billy (3/5) appears a good thing to gain his fair third behind True To Form on his first appearance at Warwick last month and was not disgraced when fourth to Sound Found in a well contested seller at Wolverhampton just over a week ago.

Faddsworth (3/5), whose successful sequence was halted when beaten a neck by Royal Park at Yarmouth recently, should be back in the winner's enclosure after the Cardinal Wolsey Handicap in which he has Scaramander to fear, while Naranja (9/5) may follow up her recent Wolverhampton success at the main expense of Peas-Blossom.

Renton's finest moment as a trainer came when he saddled Freebooter, the best horse he has trained, to win the 1968 Grand National, but he also won the Scottish Grand National on two occasions and made his mark on the Flat, taking the 1962 substitute Lincolnshire Handicap, which was run at Pontefract, with Cuedly.

Perhaps the most unusual achievement in a career that has been remarkable not only for its duration, came at Hexham in September, 1963, when, aged 78, he took the 1962 substitute Lincolnshire Handicap, which was run at Pontefract, with Cuedly.

Next year Ascot will have its first sponsored race on the flat when De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd, the internationally renowned diamond concern, will add £30,000 to the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. With the Ascot Authority and Levy Board maintaining their present support of £20,000 apiece, the 'King George' will become the most valuable race in the English calendar.

Announcing the sponsorship at a press conference in London yesterday, Sir Philip Oppenheimer, head of De Beers, said: "My colleagues and I are delighted to be given the opportunity to associate the idea of diamonds with this famous race at Ascot."

The Queen, in giving her permission for the race to be sponsored, expressed herself as delighted, while the Duke of Norfolk, who read a letter from the Queen, said: "We are all deeply grateful to Sir Philip Oppenheimer and his directors for this magnificent gesture."

De Beers, who have guaranteed the support for a minimum of three years, are also to make generous travel allowances in order to encourage greater participation of foreign horses.

a certain future winner when third to Martinus at Newbury last month and will be a warm order for the Knockjardie Plate while his stable-companion, Belinda Rose (3/5), may take quarters at the end of this month, a name well known and respected in the North will be missing — for the first time in more than fifty years — from the trainers' list, for Bobby Renton, aged 83, has decided to retire.

Renton's stable at Osceola, Ripon, will be taken over by Tommy Slack, one of last season's most accomplished young jockeys, who will now face the hazards of attempting to both train and ride winners.

Bobby Renton's innings as a trainer stretches back to 1919 when, after a spell as an amateur rider under both sets of rules, he was first granted a licence. He has since trained 1,000 winners, and 50 last time when there was no more promising jockey in the country.

Slack's decision to take up training at the age of 25, when he had everything going for him as a jockey, cannot have been reached without considerable consideration, for his increased responsibility is bound to curtail his riding. He will be glad to accept any help Renton can give him: "I am looking forward to taking over, though Mr. Renton has agreed to keep an eye on me," he chuckled. "His boots will be hard to fill."

Slack, who has ridden around 130 winners in all, will continue to ride with the veteran trainer Tommy Shedd, and will be available to ride Basset, the 1969 season, and 50 last time when there was no more promising jockey in the country.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

When the new National Hunt season begins at the end of this month, a name well known and respected in the North will be missing — for the first time in more than fifty years — from the trainers' list, for Bobby Renton, aged 83, has decided to retire.

Renton's stable at Osceola, Ripon, will be taken over by Tommy Slack, one of last season's most accomplished young jockeys, who will now face the hazards of attempting to both train and ride winners.

Bobby Renton's innings as a trainer stretches back to 1919 when, after a spell as an amateur rider under both sets of rules, he was first granted a licence. He has since trained 1,000 winners, and 50 last time when there was no more promising jockey in the country.

Slack's decision to take up training at the age of 25, when he had everything going for him as a jockey, cannot have been reached without considerable consideration, for his increased responsibility is bound to curtail his riding. He will be glad to accept any help Renton can give him: "I am looking forward to taking over, though Mr. Renton has agreed to keep an eye on me," he chuckled. "His boots will be hard to fill."

Slack, who has ridden around 130 winners in all, will continue to ride with the veteran trainer Tommy Shedd, and will be available to ride Basset, the 1969 season, and 50 last time when there was no more promising jockey in the country.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

greatly during Renton's lifetime. It is very different now. It is much more a sport in my early days. It is very professional now. We have to enter horses, then we have to train them, and we have to run them. There was none of that when I started. Things are harder now, but also better," he says.

The similarity between the early careers of Renton and Slack is worth noting. Both came from a family of jockeys and had no previous connection with racing, began as amateur jockeys, and then turned to training. Slack, at Renton's invitation, came to England from Southern Ireland five years ago. He rode as an amateur for two years and then turned professional. He rode 20 winners over the sticks in the 1969-70 season, and 50 last time when there was no more promising jockey in the country.

Slack's decision to take up training at the age of 25, when he had everything going for him as a jockey, cannot have been reached without considerable consideration, for his increased responsibility is bound to curtail his riding. He will be glad to accept any help Renton can give him: "I am looking forward to taking over, though Mr. Renton has agreed to keep an eye on me," he chuckled. "His boots will be hard to fill."

Slack, who has ridden around 130 winners in all, will continue to ride with the veteran trainer Tommy Shedd, and will be available to ride Basset, the 1969 season, and 50 last time when there was no more promising jockey in the country.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

Slack's new duties make it unlikely that he will ever be concerned in the battle for the jockeys' championship, but in a few years he could be a leading contender for training honours in the North.

How do you coach rucking? Because rucking is essentially something that is done on the move, it is much less straightforward to teach than set scrummaging and line-outs, which are relatively static.

While in Dunedin I went along to watch and to talk with Eric Watson, the man who has coached the Otago province on to pinpoints of its faults such as the lack of a pass or the angle of a wing's run. It also enables him to spot and to praise little individual acts which are the seeds of a pass or the angle of a wing's run. It also enables him to spot and to praise little individual acts which are the seeds of a pass or the angle of a wing's run.

Watson's basic method begins with gathering the eight forwards together in a group near the goalposts. Next he stations four other players on the nearer 25 yard line on the left of the field, with their backs to the goalposts and bound tightly together with a ball at their feet. Then he stations a further four players on the 25 yard line on the right side of the field, similarly bound together with a ball at their feet.

He then gets his eight forwards to race up together and knock over the group of four players, raking the ball back as they drive through. The forwards must then immediately turn and stick close together and rake the ball from the other group of four players in the same way. Meanwhile the first group of four have moved 10 or 20 yards further up the field, forming a fresh target for the ruckers. The second group similarly moves forward 10 yards, and in a severe training session this can be repeated until the forwards have zig-zagged their way across the length of the field, crashing into ruck after ruck as they go. And they can turn round and come back again if the coach is feeling tough.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

qualities of him as a coach. This is his sensitivity. He has a musician's instinct for harmony and his immediate feeling for anything disproportionate. Allied to his expert knowledge of the techniques of rugby, this sensitivity enables him to pinpoint its faults such as the lack of a pass or the angle of a wing's run. It also enables him to spot and to praise little individual acts which are the seeds of a pass or the angle of a wing's run. It also enables him to spot and to praise little individual acts which are the seeds of a pass or the angle of a wing's run.

Watson's basic method begins with gathering the eight forwards together in a group near the goalposts. Next he stations four other players on the nearer 25 yard line on the left of the field, with their backs to the goalposts and bound tightly together with a ball at their feet. Then he stations a further four players on the 25 yard line on the right side of the field, similarly bound together with a ball at their feet.

He then gets his eight forwards to race up together and knock over the group of four players, raking the ball back as they drive through. The forwards must then immediately turn and stick close together and rake the ball from the other group of four players in the same way. Meanwhile the first group of four have moved 10 or 20 yards further up the field, forming a fresh target for the ruckers. The second group similarly moves forward 10 yards, and in a severe training session this can be repeated until the forwards have zig-zagged their way across the length of the field, crashing into ruck after ruck as they go. And they can turn round and come back again if the coach is feeling tough.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

Watson runs beside his forwards, dealing out exhortation and advice and insisting on technique. He insists that the forwards must be bound together as they approach the ruck and keep really low as they go in. It is a simple method, and it works. Watson's forwards are a force to be reckoned with.

go in reverse—but not on day before his side's match against the Lions.

An awkward 16 stones

Reflation brings sigh of relief

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr Barber's reflation measures were received with a sigh of relief on both sides of the House yesterday.

The Government in particular hopes for much from the deliberate gentleness with which Mr Barber invited the TUC to consider its position now that the CBI had given a lead to limit price increases; and Ministers had not only encouraged nationalised industries to do the same but had taken measures to stimulate demand.

"I hope," Mr Barber said, "that the TUC will consider how best it can make a positive contribution." He had earlier pointed out that the TUC on many occasions had argued in action to restrain the rise in prices as a basis for wage moderation, and for a faster growth in demand.

The first test of the TUC's calm assessment of the new situation may be the next meeting of the NEDC on August 2. The Government, in its present rather modest mood, does not expect any dramatic declaration of a voluntary price and incomes policy from this meeting, but does hope that the spirit of cooperation which Ministers detected at the last meeting of the NEDC will develop.

The Government does not even expect unemployment to stop rising a little over the next month or two, but believes that before the end of the year the increase may be checked and the figures may start to fall.

While a great deal depends, for the success of Mr Barber's new measures, on the response of union leaders to the suggestions of the CBI and the Government,

'Now it's up to the country'—Barber

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Barber, told the country last night that he had done his bit and now it was up to everyone else.

"The more pay went up the more companies felt the pinch and so had to lay men off. Well, now we've got a real chance to break that vicious circle," he said in a Ministerial circle.

"Let me put it more bluntly. If pay settlements are too large, then there would be only one result. It would simply knock the bottom out of any hope of steadier prices. I believe you know that as well as I do."

Mr Barber said the unions had told him they could not be expected to hold back on the size of pay claims unless there was action to keep prices down and keep the economy expanding.

"Well, now we're doing both, and this is why I think it is reasonable, not just for me, but for all those, the pensioners."

Tyre-slash link with murder

The night Gail Ricketts, aged 16, was stabbed to death at the Shipway Manor Club, Torquay, a strange man was seen in the club car park and car tyres were damaged. Police believe there may be a connection between the incidents.

Detective Chief Superintendent Proven Sharpe, head of Devon and Cornwall CID, said: "There were a lot of people around in the car park during the evening, and I feel quite certain that among them are some who can give vital information which will help to trace the person who damaged the cars. If we can find him, we would be on the right road."

At the opening of the inquest on Gail, Dr Alfred C. Hunt, Home Office pathologist, said the cause of death was shock due to a stab wound in the abdomen. The coroner, Mr Henry Sykes-Balls, adjourned the inquest.

"Sun" sub-editors already have the choice of a four-day week.

There were only five votes against, with six abstentions. Officials are now to draw up their own staff duty lists, allowing members to prefer it to keep the old five-day week. Staff will still work a 40-hour week (35 hours on night shifts) but in four days of ten hours each instead of five of eight hours.

"Sun" sub-editors already have the choice of a four-day week.

lock Holmes" has just been republished.

The exhibition shows old programmes to Gilbert and Sullivan operas "which Watson and Holmes must surely have seen": a tin of tobacco (221B Baker Street mixture); a hangman's noose; and a pair of 1880 handcuffs. There is also a deerstalker, of course, and a reprint of the 1887 Bradshaw.

Most of the exhibits belong to Mr Harrison. But his prize possession, not on show, is a recent letter from a mail order firm inviting "S. Holmes" to sell some of its goods to his friends.

The giant office block of the Abbey National Building Society now stands in the position of 221B Baker Street.

The bank is just down the street from number 221B, and it has laid on the exhibition for one of its customers, Mr Michael Harrison, whose book "In the Footsteps of Sher-

Tory spirits soar into stratosphere

THE GREAT Balloon Festival and Lighter Than Air Exhibition was an all round triumph for the Government—or so the Tories obviously judged it in the Commons yesterday.

First, they watched the Chancellor reflation, and doing it with such panache that their spirits took off with him to a fluttering of order of optimism. And as if that were not enough for one bright day, this display was immediately followed by an equally popular attraction to all on the Conservative stands—the ceremonial deflation of Mr Harold Wilson.

There was a stormy and hilarious row over the Common Market fact sheet distributed free by the Post Office—the so-called "popular" version of the White Paper, which not all Conservatives

accept as the happiest label. But pop or non-pop, they agreed that in the yodel hands of Mr Willie Whitelaw it certainly popped the Leader of the Opposition.

Whether Mr Wilson is really lighter than air these days is open to doubt. But it was the Opposition who started the row, and few can have been happy about the way they finished it. Indeed, the only argument possible seemed to be between those who thought Mr Wilson was brought down to earth with a bump, and those who questioned whether he ever got off the ground at all.

What was this give-away sheet all the fuss was about?—a basic fact-provider everybody would find useful if not compulsive holiday reading, or a dubious and tendentious hand-out that deserved to be sold if it was let out at all only under the counter?

The two attitudes seemed as extreme as that. Mr Peart—and well all know where he stands—called it a "highly contentious propaganda document," and even the uncommitted Mr Wilson called it "propagandist in tone." They said it was quite wrong to put the thing out in this way before the terms had been approved by the House.

However, Mr Whitelaw, who had obviously been briefed for a high-flying day, maintained that it was not only perfectly proper, but Labour had done much the same thing in 1967. He mentioned a pamphlet called "Upswing," issued by the Department of Economic Affairs in which Mr Peter Shore was a junior Minister, and sent the Conservative

spirits soaring into the heavens with some of his quotes—particularly the one promising that "everyone in Britain would benefit" if we joined.

They laughed, they mocked, they waved a high old time. The Labour front bench, past and present, looked as unamused and unbuoyant as stones. But Mr Whitelaw hadn't finished. This devoted student of our political past had another gay kite to fly. He recalled the time—it was in the days when Mr Jay was President of the Board of Trade—when a shortened version of the Geddes Report was issued before the Government's ship-building policy had been approved by Parliament.

Conservatives' delight was practically in the stratosphere by now. A grim-faced Mr

Market food 'to rise 50pc'

By our own Reporter

A former chief civil servant in the Ministry of Agriculture forecast last night that food prices could increase by 50 per cent if Britain entered the Common Market.

Sir John Winnifrid, former Permanent Secretary, told a teach-in at the Commons yesterday that several assumptions in the Government's White Paper on the Common Market were false.

There was no justification for assuming that world prices for food must go on rising. Recent world price rises had been due to temporary causes—a drought in New Zealand and the failure of the maize crop in America. New strains of cereals had been developed which could revolutionise cereal production in Asia. Increased supplies and lower prices of meat and dairy products from Australia and New Zealand could be secured by new agreements.

Sir John said that even if you accepted the Government's figure of annual price increases of 2 1/2 per cent after entry into the market, that represented a 16 per cent increase by 1977.

"We shall eat margarine instead of butter, beef will become an occasional luxury, potatoes will take out bread. We shall be back to a wartime diet," said Sir John.

The teach-in was organised by the bi-partisan anti-Common Market group, the Common Market Safeguards Committee.

Migrant can stay in UK

The Home Office refusal to allow Enos Fitzgerald Joyles, a West Indian, to stay in Britain, was reversed yesterday by the Immigration Appeals adjudicator.

Mr Joyles, aged 29, of Desborough Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks., faced deportation to St Vincent, and separation from his family. His wife Iris said she would not return with him because they would have nowhere to live and no money.

The National Council for Civil Liberties said Mr Joyles was the victim of a genuine official error. After yesterday's decision a Home Office spokesman said they would consider appealing to the Immigration Appeals Tribunal. They have seven days in which to seek leave to appeal.

Mr Joyles said he came here in October 1967 to get married. He had a certificate as a fiancé, but found that the girl he wanted to marry was not a job and married in 1969.

When he arrived in England, an immigration officer told him that after he was married he could work here.

If Mr Joyles had married two months earlier he would have been legally entitled to remain, but after January 31, 1969, husbands no longer automatically acquired their wives' right of residence.

Feather cautious on jobs

By KEITH HARPER

Mr Vic Feather, TUC general secretary, last night welcomed the Chancellor's "change of heart," and said he now thought that unemployment would not reach the million mark by the end of the year.

Union leaders will want to see the effect of the proposals on the retail price index and the CBI's initiative on curbing price rises, before they start thinking about wages restraint. All that Mr Feather would say on this point is that a "downward trend in prices would be reassuring."

Mr Feather is in an extremely difficult position since the views of the country's two most important leaders, Mr Hugh Scanlon and Mr Jack Jones, are hard and fast on wages restraint. Both are sceptical that the CBI can deliver the goods on price restraint and are prepared to wait and see.

Certainly Mr Jones is not interested in any kind of wages policy unless it can be related to the successful operation of a policy of prices. Government success in this quarter is likely to be limited since the moves by the Chancellor and the CBI recommendations are hardly likely to keep rents and food prices down.

With Mr Scanlon and Mr Jones breathing heavily at his back, Mr Feather, therefore, had to choose his words carefully. He could not envisage any immediate effect and went on: "The cost of living has always been a large factor in wage negotiations. If there is a tendency for the cost of living to come down I believe it will affect trade union negotiators."

Unless there is a demand for it, Mr Feather has no plans at present to call an emergency meeting of the TUC economic committee. He hopes that when the National Economic Development Committee meets on August 4, it will have before it the Chancellor's statement, the CBI's proposals on prices, and the TUC document on the economy discussed at the last meeting of the NEDC.

Mr Feather would not elaborate on what he thought unemployment might be at the end of the year. He said the Chancellor's proposal was only the first step if unemployment was to be reduced substantially. He also thought there was no basis for apprehension that a reduction in unemployment would stimulate wage claims.

Cautious

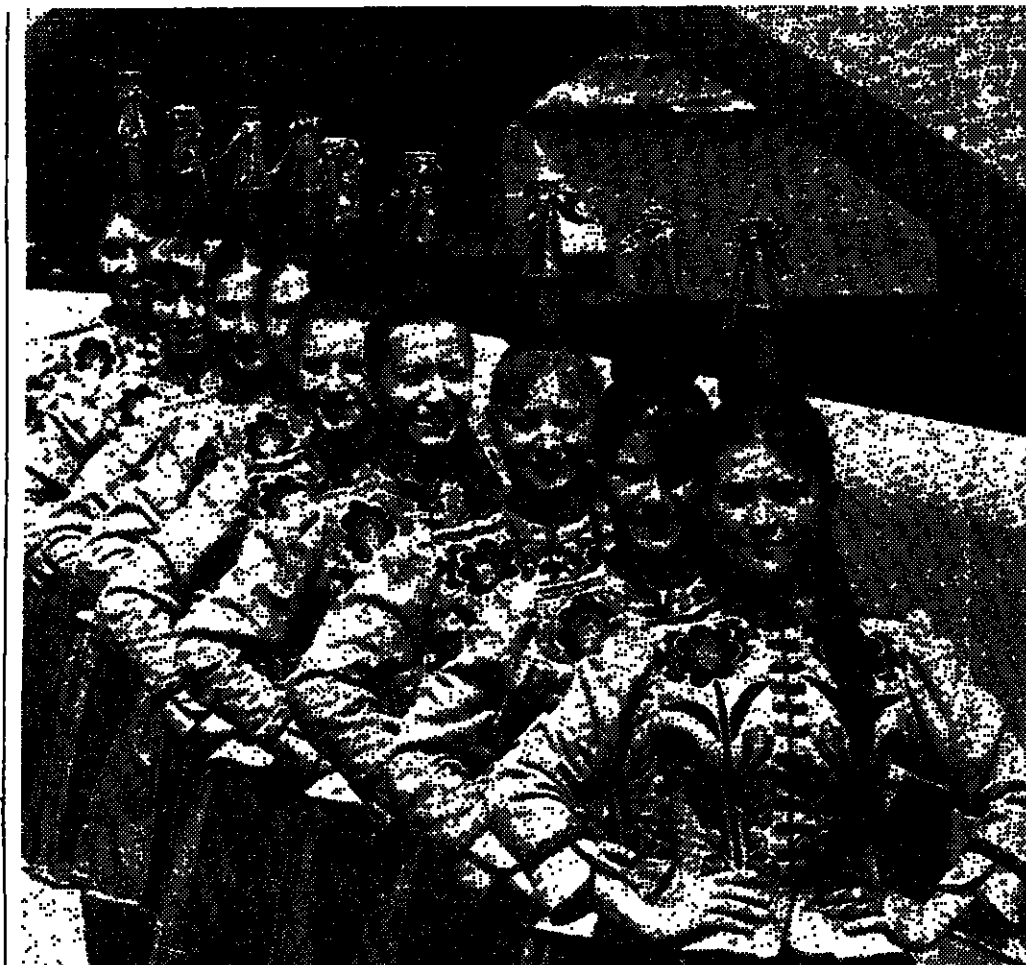
The Government is quite prepared for the unions to be cautious, but it does not think they can be indifferent. Ministers, however, have no option but to wait and see what happens. After a few months, they hope the unions may bite.

Interviewed on "Panorama" last night, Mr Feather said: "If price increases are limited to 5 per cent, I am sure that negotiators will be much more happy with a 6 per cent wage increase. Work people respond to price changes. Price rises are the main element which wage negotiators take into account."

and, according to an Abbey National man last night, they still get letters addressed to Holmes. A gentleman from California once offered to buy the whole block as a Holmes museum, but nothing more was heard of him. Trouble with the mortgage, perhaps.

Are Sherlock Holmes fanatics really fit to have bank accounts? "Holmes had cheques," Mr Harrison replied. "He got a cheque for £5,000 from the Duke of Holderness for finding his hideous little son, Lord Saltire." Still, Messrs Williams and Glyn had better keep a look out for any new accounts in the name of Moriarty.

Oliver Pritchett



Girls of the Hungarian Gipsy Company practising their bottle dance with full bottles of wine. The company began a two-week season last night at the Queen Elizabeth Hall in London.

Jordan 'victory'

continued from page one

Jordanian State, would be imprisoned or deported. Mr Tel accused the guerrillas of attacking convoys and citizens in the Jerash and Ajloun areas of Northern Jordan for the past month. Casualties were the part of an average daily rate of three among Jordanian troops and five among civilians.

The Prime Minister added, "Henceforth, we shall not allow anyone not believing in liberation first, to operate as guerrillas in this country, and we shall not condone the presence of groups with ideological tendencies."

Mr Tel, who is known for his tough attitude towards the guerrillas, disclosed that the Government had arrested 425 members of what he described as a secret organisation set up by the guerrillas in Jordan two months ago. They would be brought to trial.

He accused the commando leader, Yasser Arafat, of trying to undermine Jordan's national unity and to isolate her politically so as to form a Palestinian Government. He said he did not foresee any talks with Mr Arafat at present.

Carrington in Malta

Lord Carrington, the Secretary for Defence, arrived in Valletta yesterday for talks with the Maltese Prime Minister, Mr Mintoff, on the future of Britain's defence and financial arrangements with the island. An informal meeting was expected last night with formal talks opening today.

STOP PRESS

The Labour Research Council reports that the 100 hours end item yesterday, the petrol cost was 10, which is low. Forecast similar.

Strangled her baby

By our own Reporter

A woman who strangled her daughter, and then claimed that a stranger had broken into her home and knocked her out, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Chester Assizes yesterday.

Miss Diana Carol Siddart (21), of Corporation Road, Birkenhead, admitted murdering her daughter, Angela Crowley, aged three.

Mr Phillip Owen, prosecuting, said the child's father was a married man, Mr Tony Crowley, who had left Miss Siddart about three weeks before the killing. "I didn't mean to hurt her," Miss Rose Heilbron, defending, said Siddart, by and large, was a very loving mother, but had an unstable character. She had wished to plead guilty to murder.

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

AROUND BRITAIN

London... 6.0... 18.64 Sunny

Edinburgh... 5.2... 18.64 Sunny

Birmingham... 5.2... 18.64 Sunny

Cardiff... 5.2... 18.64 Sunny

Manchester... 5.2... 18.64 Sunny

Sheffield... 5.2... 18.64 Sunny

Nottingham... 5.2... 18.64 Sunny

Leeds... 5.2... 18.64 Sunny

Liverpool... 5.2... 18.64 Sunny

Southampton... 5.2... 18.64 Sunny

Still warm and dry

An anticyclone will be centred to the SW of Britain. Most places will be with bright or sunny spells. Some isolated light showers are expected, chiefly over the north. Temperatures will be similar to or rather above yesterday.

SE England, E Anglia, Cant, not much rain. SW England, Wales, and W. Scotland, rain or drizzle, bright spells. Wind NW or variable, light to moderate. Max temp. 21C (70F). Cooler on coast.

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny, wind from NW, light to moderate. Max temp. 21C (70F).

London area: Dry, sunny, wind from NW, light to moderate. Max temp. 21C (70F).

N Ireland: Belfast... 4.9... 18.64 Sunny

SATellite PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order: time and visibility; where largest maximum elevation of sun; direction of surface wind; and direction of surface wind.

WSW. (July 21) 2.15-2.35 W 20NE E, and 3.35-3.57 W 40 WSW S.

LIGHTNING TIMES

London... 10.30 a.m. to 4.40 a.m.

Nottingham... 10.30 a.m. to 4.40 a.m.

Leeds... 10.30 a.m. to 4.40 a.m.

Liverpool... 10.30 a.m. to 4.40 a.m.

Southampton... 10.30 a.m. to 4.40 a.m.

The Guardian
192 Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1
Editorial and Advertising: 01-837 7011.
Telex: 22895.
164 Deansgate, Manchester
M60 2RR
Editorial and Advertising: 061-832 7200.
Tele: Ads: 061-832 9191.
Telex: 667871.

Printed and Published by Guardian Newspapers Ltd., 192 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1, 20, 1971.